The Chicago Daily Tribune.

...L.—NO. 274. MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...D TAYLOR DIE

...Crooked Work by ...Coroner McNally.

...ONY NOT WANTED

...Death of a Colored Man at a Hospital.

...LL WAS FRACTURED.

...en Assaulted by Street Inspector Nelligan.

...DEATH FROM DISEASE.

...ase of Provident Hospital says ..., a colored man, died at the ...y night of a fractured skull. ...conducted by Deputy Coroner ...cNally Saturday, resulted in a ...th from pleurisy and a complic... diseases. Ex-Representative ..., South Side colored men de... was the result of an attempt ...Nelligan, city street inspector, ...sequences of an assault on Tay... ...ing held yesterday afternoon ...State street fifty colored men ...verdict as "an outrage on jus... ...decided to raise a fund for the ...all the facts to the grand jury, ... to prosecute Nelligan on a ...der. Ex-Representative Bish ...the meeting.

...now lies on a stone slab at ...gue. Dr. Lewis J. Mitchell ...told a jury Saturday ...he died from pleurisy, pneu... ...ment of the liver, and the jury ...dict in accordance with the ...ence, and Nelligan, who had ...n in the custody of an of... ...on a free man.

...the Assault Occurred.

...colored, gives the following ...assault on Taylor:

...self, and some other friends ...P. O'Brien's saloon, at No. ..., between 5 and 6 o'clock ...Sept. 4, when John and ...came in. They had been ...John Nelligan asked us to have ...replied his party had had ...angered Nelligan, who ...The latter almost came to ...hustled Taylor out of the sa... ...door. We were walking ...first street when I turned and ...boys running after us. John ...heavy ice pitcher from the bar. ...Taylor to watch out; that Nelligan ...Taylor turned in time to see ...ing. He ducked, and the pitcher ...a hundred pieces over his ...

...Tay... ...teen ...n to ...ce in ...ad in ...who told ...ecured and that there ...ernation. The doctor advised ...a hospital, as he was in a dan... ...ent to the Provident Hospital at ...and Dearborn streets and died ...night. He was unable to recov... ...effects of the operation, during ...al pieces of bone were taken ...

...ner was notified of Taylor's ..., an order came to ...ty officials to remove the body ...morgue for a post-mortem. A ...colored men who were eye... ...the affair determined to be at ...in order to testify against Nell... ...didn't get any show.

...e's Name Not Mentioned.

...ast took place at 2 o'clock in the ...Lawrence P. Boyle, attorney for ...Board, and Martin Emerich, ex... ...the County Board, were there, ...n's name was not mentioned, ...there in the custody of an of... ...Mitchell testified that Taylor died ..., pneumonia, enlargement of ... and other diseases. Deputy ...Kelly announced this was all the ...wanted and instructed the jury to ...verdict in accordance with the ...of Dr. Mitchell. The jury did so ...walked out with a chuckle.

...he colored men who were there ...nted to testify besides myself ...Lee, Henry Cobb, William Lane, ..., Henry Ransom, Mr. Bish, ...of others. They simply froze ...strikes me as strange is the ...actor died a natural death what ...of a Coroner's jury, anyhow. Dr. ...imple death certificate afte... ...ost-mortem would have been all ...police not known ... and they ...

...piece ...aylor don't intend to ... ...his fullest investigation of all ... ...cases."

...Given a Tip.

...e stood no show as soon as I en... ...morgue," said Henry Ransom, a ...expressman and one of the dead ... "I was given a tip before the ...ject it was 'no use for the colored ...to put here.' I was told: 'They ...need to testify, for the verdict is ...On the strength of this I made ...wagers with my friends Nelli... ...should not be mentioned. Of ...his money. Nelligan met me on ...Saturday afternoon and accused ...of his friend. I told him I had ...an inquest to get justice, but I ...

...nts at the Provident Hospital ...when told last night of the ver... ...coroner's jury.

...verdict is not only preposterous ...ous," said the head nurse. ...was admitted to this hospital ...with a fractured skull, and I saw ...the surgeon of the hospital, ...an operation on him. ...his skull and when the scalp ...the fracture was plain. I saw ...ture. I saw the pieces of bone ...fact, every detail of the ...Taylor had no such com... ...monia, enlargement of the ...other things. It is perfectly ...

...to return a death certificate ...ause of death to be from skull... ...nothing else," the nurse re...

...McNally was seen last ...told of the charges made by ...

McNally, with a slight quaver in his voice. "You see, this is just the way it is: Suppose I hit you and you die in a couple of months, maybe; I didn't cause your death. See? You may have got some other complaint in the meantime. See? I couldn't do anything else under the circumstances. That inquest was on the square. That's right! Dr. Mitchell held a post-mortem on Taylor and found he had enlargement of the liver—and—pneumonia—and let me see—ah, I don't know, two or three other diseases. The fellow was in bad shape, I don't see how he lived as long as he did."

"Did you call in the colored witnesses to testify?"

"No! What was the use? After Dr. Mitchell made his statement it was no use to go into that fractured skull business. Mitchell couldn't find any skull fracture. The body is lying out there yet if anybody wants to see it. No use to get a young fellow into trouble over a thing like that. Nelligan is all right. Why, he was out there under arrest at the time. As soon as Inspector Fitzpatrick heard of Taylor's death he placed Nelligan in custody. You see Dr. Mitchell's statement settled it. The police couldn't hold Nelligan after the verdict."

"You are a personal friend of Nelligan's, are you not?"

"I have met him."

In the police report on the case no information is given as to the accused man, Nelligan. The report was delayed twenty-six days because police of the Twenty-second Street Station allege they knew nothing about the matter until after Taylor's friends procured a warrant for Nelligan's arrest. Following is a copy of the official police report:

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Mr. Brennan, Esq., General Superintendent of Police: About 3 o'clock a. m. the 2d inst. Charles Taylor, a colored man, 39 years old, boarding at No. 2808 Armour avenue, was struck on the head with a water pitcher, his skull being fractured by the blow. The assault was committed at Twenty-first and State streets. It is claimed he was struck by one John Nelligan. Taylor made his way to his boarding house, where he remained until the evening of the 28th inst., when he was conveyed to the Provident Hospital, at No. 2900 Dearborn street, in a delirious condition. The matter was kept quiet by the friends of Taylor until the 25th inst., when a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Nelligan, charging assault with intent to kill. Nelligan being arrested the same day by officers of this station. Nelligan was taken before Justice Foster the next morning and the case was continued to Oct. 5. At 2:30 o'clock this p. m. (Sept. 28) word was received from the hospital Taylor was dead, and his body had been taken to the county morgue in the patrol wagon from this station that day. Nelligan was arrested again today (28th of September) and is now locked up at this station pending the result of the Coroner's investigations. TIMOTHY BARRETT, Lieutenant of Police.

John Nelligan is a well-known figure about the City Hall and is considered Street Superintendent McCarthy's right-hand man. He was on the police force at one time, but was discharged, it is said, for reasons more or less uncomplimentary to him.

Dr. Wesley was seen at 2 o'clock this morning. He said: "Taylor was brought to the hospital suffering from septic meningitis. He was in convulsions. An examination showed a skull fracture, and he was operated upon. There was a large pus formation under the scalp and inside the skull. The man died, being unable to stand the operation. In making my death return I stated the cause of death to be from septic meningitis, which was the result of skull fracture, though I did not mention the fracture. There were some symptoms of

ROAD LAID IN A DAY.

YERKES CAUGHT NAPPING BY A RIVAL STREET CAR COMPANY.

Congressman McGann Marshals His Laborers Early Sunday Morning and a Chicago General Car Rolls Over a Completed Track on Rockwell Street Between Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Streets at 6 p. m.—Shrewd Work Blocks Any Injunction Proceedings.

Congressman Larry McGann stole a march on Charles T. Yerkes yesterday. He did it in his capacity of street railway magnate by putting down half a mile of street railway track on Rockwell street between Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, to the laying of which Mr. Yerkes, or the West Chicago Street railroad company, has greatly objected. An attempt to stop the operations of Mr. McGann's men would undoubtedly have been made if they had been conducted on any day of the week except Sunday.

Not only did Mr. McGann's men succeed in putting down the track, but before 7 o'clock yesterday morning they had a street car running up and down the rails for a distance of sixty feet. The length of the track was put in place. At 6 o'clock last night the car was run over the entire route from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth street crowded with urchins from the southwestern portion of the city, who howled with glee over the victory of Mr. McGann's cohorts and enjoyed a free ride. Rockwell street, or that portion of it over which the tracks were laid yesterday, is not a boulevard by any means. It is not even graded, but is up hill and down dale all the way. The track, as it is now, partakes of the unevenness of the street. The ties are placed all the way from one foot to ten feet apart, but steel rails weighing 800 pounds each are spiked to the ties and firmly bolted together. The horses which pulled the car could not travel between the rails, of course, but they jolted along the side of the track, and that was about all Mr. McGann expected or desired to accomplish.

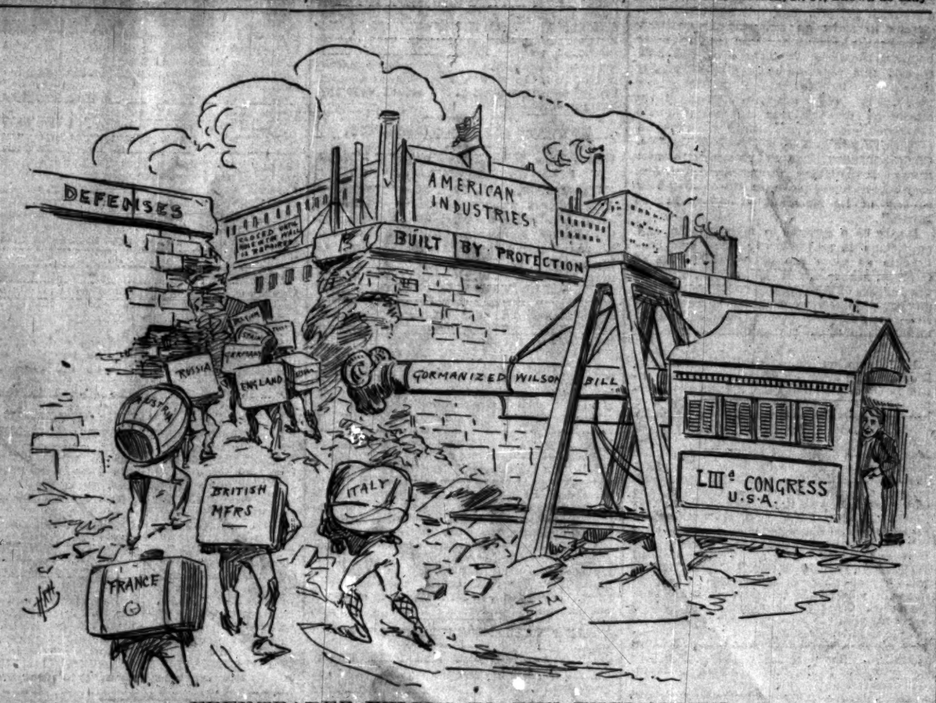
What McGann's Company Controls.

The Chicago General Street railway company, of which Mr. McGann is President, has a franchise to operate an electric street car line in the territory bounded by Twenty-second and Grove streets, the river, and Lawndale avenue. With the exception of the Blue Island avenue line the West Chicago Street railway company has no important branches in that territory. The company has already in operation a trunk line from Twenty-second street to Lawndale avenue, over which it hauls passengers by electricity at the rate of about four cents per trip. Another trunk line is to extend from Rockwell and Twenty-fifth streets to Lawndale avenue. The franchise grants the company the right to place branches on Kedzie avenue from Twenty-second to Thirty-first street, on Homan avenue from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, on Rockwell street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth street, and on Lawndale avenue from Twenty-second to Thirty-fifth street, which will make a direct electric line to the new pesthouse—a terminal to which the company expects to have no competition and not a heavy traffic. Moreover, the company is now seeking a franchise for Twenty-sixth street, where many property-owners have signed, and there is also an effort on hand to secure a franchise by which the lines can be extended to Lincoln Park.

Bitter Opposition to Yerkes.

Of course these lines invade a territory that needed street car facilities, but the West Chicago company looked with an envious eye on all invasion by other companies than their own, especially as there seems to be no desire on the part of the rival concern to sell out. Bitter opposition has been met with in the construction of the Chicago General's lines. The branches on Kedzie avenue and on Twenty-fifth street are now tied up by injunction. The officials of the company do not blame anybody for all this opposition and trouble except Mr. Yerkes. In discussing this point Vice-President Bonney of the Chicago General company, who was out at the scene of the tracklaying, said yesterday:

"We have affidavits from half the complainants in the Kedzie avenue case saying they were drawn into the petition for the injunction against us by the West Chicago Street railroad company. Two men appeared against us in the injunction proceedings in the Twenty-fifth street case, one of whom now says he was drawn into the case at the solicitation of the same company. We know the people are with us out here. They like our six fares for a quarter, and besides we are opening up a great territory. We are going to build a power-house at Thirty-first street and Kedzie avenue to cost $250,000, including machinery. With all our lines completed and the authority to build to Lincoln Park our system will be a formidable factor in the transportation field. We happen to know all our movements have been watched by agents of the opposition, and we realized that any attempt on our part to lay our lines would be met with legal opposition undertaken by some dummy—representing, of course, our rivals. We have the franchise for Rockwell street, and have had the permit for the work for some time. All of this was known to the agents of Mr. Yerkes, and so we just dallied along until we found them napping, as we did today."



FREE-TRADER WILSON TO THE ENGLISHMEN.

"Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our home markets. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses."—*From Congressman Wilson's speech at the banquet given him by the Chamber of Commerce of London, Sept. 27.*

BEN PRICE'S RICHES.

THE JAIL CLERK SAID TO BE HEIR TO A FEW MILLIONS.

By the Death of His Father He Becomes Possessed of an Estate Variously Estimated at Between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. It Is Said—Some of the Property Located in New Jersey and the Rest in England and Australia—Sketch of the Lucky Man.

"Ben" Price, who has been connected with the Cook County Jail as clerk for more than fourteen years, is, it is said, between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 richer today than he was a week ago. This is the amount of property left him by his father, whose death occurred recently. It is scattered over America, England, and Australia, and until a solicitor can get a complete inventory of the property its exact value will not be known. Part of the property is in Melbourne, Australia, and came from Hiram Price, grandfather to "Ben" Price. The estate owns, it is said, nearly all of that suburb of Hackensack, N. J., known as Maywood. On it is an old colonial mansion occupied by the Price family years ago and valued at $50,000.

Adjoining it is the large property of the William Walter Phelps estate. Mr. Phelps was a cousin of "Ben" Price. The estate of B. M. Price, the father of Ben Price, is now in the hands of an administrator and will soon be settled up. Mr. Price has engaged Thomas S. Hogan of the legal firm of Case, Hogan & Case to look after his interests, and the latter may make a visit to England and Australia to settle up the affairs of the estate. At present Howe & Hummel of New York are looking after the foreign part of the estate.

Ben Price is related to some of the leading men of the country. His grandfather, Hiram Price, was a prominent figure in the commercial world in the East and left a large amount of money to his son, B. M. Price. The latter came West early and engaged in the railroad business. He was for a time the principal owner and President of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad when it ran only from Chicago to Milwaukee. During the declining years of his life he lived at the old mansion of his father near Hackensack, N. J.

"Ben's" Career in Foreign Lands.

With the commercial instinct of his ancestors young Ben Price started early in life to carve out a fortune for himself. After a great deal of travel in foreign lands and a number of more or less successful commercial adventures he was appointed by President Lincoln Vice-Consul to Hongkong, China. He filled his post satisfactorily for his term of four years and then at the solicitation of Gen. Keenan, a shrewd American of wide experience and familiar with Oriental affairs, he went to Canton, China, with the latter to take charge of a commercial house owned by Spanish capitalists. Here he remained a number of years until broken down in health he returned to the United States, drifted around the country, and finally settled permanently in Chicago.

"Ben" Price is the best known jail official Chicago has ever had and enjoys a large measure of popularity. When seen last night at his home at the Windermere Hotel he acknowledged he had fallen heir to a large amount of money, but for particulars referred the reporter to his attorney, Thomas S. Hogan. The latter said he was not in possession of the full particulars yet, but understood from advices he had received that the value of the property would exceed $3,000,000.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, warmer; southerly winds.

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DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

There will be two days for registration for the coming election—Oct. 16 and Oct. 23. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who do not register on one of the days named cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, part of Cicero, and East St. Louis.

EATS A POISONED LUNCH AND DIES.

Sexton and Organist of a St. Louis Church Victims of a Murder Plot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—Joseph Cunningham, sexton of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, is dead, and S. P. Beckett, the organist, is dying, both from the administration of some violent poison in a lunch of which both partook in the church. There is no clew to the perpetrator of the murder, as it is believed to be, nor is there as yet any explanation of the mystery. Beckett was in the church to practice upon the organ for the Sunday service, and, according to the fragmentary story told by him, he and Cunningham partook of a lunch which the latter procured, just how or where is not yet known. George Thompson, colored, ex-sexton of the church, removed to make place for Cunningham, is under arrest, but the evidence to connect him with the affair is slight. Singularly enough, today was to have been Beckett's last service, he having resigned.

SOUTH EVANSTON IS ONLY A NAME.

Its Postoffice Abolished and Free Mail Delivery Established.

Free mail delivery in the south wards of Evanston begins today. The district to be served extends south to Calvary Cemetery east of the railroad tracks, and west of the tracks it reaches to Mulford street, within three blocks of the Chicago city limits. In the residence portion of this district there will be two deliveries daily, in the business portion three. The postoffice at South Evanston was discontinued yesterday and South Evanston is a name no longer known among the postal stations of the government. William E. Goodman, the Postmaster at South Evanston for many years, at the same time ceased his duties as a government employé. A substation will be established in the recently burned Smackle's Block as soon as it can be refitted.

SAFE BLOWERS MAKE A $2,000 HAUL.

Postoffice at Gallatin, Mo., Robbed of Cash and Stamps.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The postoffice at Gallatin was burglarized last night. The safe was blown open and robbed of $2,000 in stamps and money. There is no clew to the robbers. Entrance to the postoffice was effected by prying open an iron shutter and breaking a window. The safe was carefully wrapped in heavy, wet blankets to deaden the sound of the explosion. Giant powder was used in blowing open the safe doors, a deep hole having first been drilled near the lock, and the powder poured in. The force of the explosion was terrific, as the door of the safe was thrown to the opposite end of the building. The robbers evidently became alarmed, and after hurriedly looting the safe decamped, having a complete outfit of burglar tools.

ALLEGED FORGER IS IN THE TOILS.

T. R. Hazzard, Charged with Securing $33,000 by Fraud, Is Caught.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—T. R. Hazzard, President of the Bank of Sedgwick City, who, it is alleged, with others defrauded J. W. Ramsey of Springfield, Ill., out of $33,000 by forged deeds to real estate deals here, was arrested yesterday in Plymouth, N. H., and officers have started to bring him back. Two of those charged with Hazzard have been sent to the penitentiary, but Hazzard jumped the country. He was followed to Vermont at the time, but got into Canada before the officers could reach him.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

John A. Meehan, a former well-known merchant of Philadelphia, committed suicide.

Two of the three window glass factories at Franklin, Ind., will resume operations soon at full capacity.

Tom Cleary, a gambler and ex-pugilist, shot and killed Pat Doherty, another gambler, at Helena, Mont.

The Rev. F. G. Brainerd of Wyanet, Ill., has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Spring Valley, Ill.

Fire destroyed the storage warehouses and stables of Runyon Bros., New Brunswick, N. J. Loss $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Two bodies were found at Hinckley, Minn., yesterday. Until a hundred more are found the full story of the great Hinckley fire will never be told.

A mammoth machine works and iron foundry has been located at Franklin, Ind., by Eastern capitalists and is to be in operation by next April.

Employés of the Elwood (Ind.) window glass factory have been notified to be ready for duty Oct. 2, when the plant will resume operations at full capacity.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Jefferson, a granddaughter of Joseph Jefferson and a daughter of Charles B. Jefferson, to Glen Macdonough, the playwright.

Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard has accepted the invitation to attend a reception to be given him by the Bayard Legion of Wilmington, Del., upon his arrival in this country.

A skeleton of a prehistoric giant has been exhumed at the old fort in Kentucky, twelve miles below Portsmouth. It is eight feet in stature and four feet across the shoulders.

Since the enactment of the Geary law many Chinese have gone to Arizona from Mexico for the purpose of securing transportation to their native land at the expense of the United States.

ROBBED AND TERRIBLY BEATEN.

Wealthy Stockman and His Wife at Tiffin, O., Nearly Killed by Masked Men.

TIFFIN, O., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Levi Keller, a wealthy stockman and one of the most prominent citizens of this county, was robbed last night of over $500, besides being unmercifully beaten by his assailants. Keller and his wife were in the city during the day and had reached home and were in the act of entering the house when four masked men sprang from the bushes near the front door and covered them with revolvers. While two of the men stood guard over Keller the other two went to the barn for a rope and soon had him bound hand and foot.

The men then demanded his money, but he refused to tell them where it was concealed, and it was only when the terror-stricken wife saw her husband being choked into insensibility that she came to the rescue and turned over $100 she had in her pocket. This did not satisfy them, however, and when Mrs. Keller told them it was all they had with them they set upon her and beat and cuffed her until she was left for dead. The robbers then dragged Mr. Keller into the house, and, placing him near a burning gas fire, told him they would roast him alive if he did not give up the rest of the money he had in the house. The determination of the robbers and the moans of his wife were too much for the brave man and he turned over the rest of his money, amounting in all to about $500. After securing the money the men went to the barn and taking one of Mr. Keller's best horses quickly hitched it to a spring wagon and left. Mr. Keller went as soon as possible for assistance and in a few minutes the neighborhood was being scoured for the villains. The robbers left the rig about five miles from the scene of the crime and took to the woods. They are completely surrounded and there is no chance of escape. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense and it is hard to tell what the fate of the brutes will be when captured. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are both in a critical condition and the latter may not recover. It is known the men are the same who held up Mary Bloom, a school teacher, and robbed her of $180 last Tuesday night.

ROUTE FOR BOWMAN'S ROAD MOTORS

The Gasoline Wagons to Start to Chicago Oct. 15.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—George Wirt Bowman, the inventor of the unique gasoline road motor which was described in a recent article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, has arranged for a race between two of his carriages, which will take place Oct. 10. Mr. Bowman expects to start on his trial trip to Chicago Oct. 15, and has decided to make the journey with two machines, one run by cogs and the other by a cable. A request was sent the Chicago man today to allow the journey to be made entirely by daylight for the reason principally that people along the route will thus be enabled to witness this remarkable trial trip. The trip will be made along the Union Pacific as far as Council Bluffs, Ia. Bowman will pass through the Towns of Brighton, Lupton, La Salle, Fort Morgan, Sterling, and Julesburg in this State. In Nebraska he will touch North Platte, Lexington, Elm Creek, Kearney, Grand Island, Central City, Columbus, Schuyler, Fremont, Waterloo, Elk Horn, and Omaha. The distance to Council Bluffs along these roads is 572 miles. The Towns of Atlantic City, Des Moines, Newton, Grinnell, and Iowa City will be visited in crossing Iowa, and the Mississippi River will be crossed at Clinton. In Illinois the Towns of Morrison, Dixon, and Aurora will be passed through. The total distance from Denver to Chicago by this itinerary is 1,169 miles. These are thirty counties between here and Chicago, and if passable roads are found Bowman is confident that he can beat the limit fixed, which is seventy-two hours. The two machines that will make the trip are not yet completed. They will be named "McIntyre" and "Charlie Thomas," after the Republican and Democratic Gubernatorial candidates of Colorado.

NAMES ALTGELD FOR PRESIDENT.

John Swinton Doesn't Mind a Little Thing Like Foreign Birth.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The Populists of this town have got so far as to name Gov. Altgeld for President, and John Swinton publicly applauds the act. Mr. Swinton tonight addressed 200 members of the Peoples' or Populist party at No. 50 East Tenth street. What he said was earnest, if not at all times complimentary to those whom he addressed, and the indications are the People's party will nominate Swinton for Mayor at their convention tomorrow. In his address Swinton said: "Why do not the people rise? We have as our President a fat butcher. No butchery by any imperial leader was ever greater or more brutal than that which Grover Cleveland caused to be done by National troops in Indiana and Illinois. Why do not the people vote themselves out of purgatory? I say tonight to oppressed and down-trodden humanity in this country, vote yourselves the plunder of the Vanderbilts and the Goulds. It is possible," he added, "the election of the next President may be thrown upon Congress and that the Populists may hold the balance of power. In view of this contingency it is well for us to consider our candidates. Who, I ask, shall be the Populist President in the event that one can be elected?" At this question, which was propounded seemingly in seriousness, persons in the audience shouted variously, "Peffer," "Hogg of Texas," "Bellamy," but to all Swinton shook his head. The 200 Populists scratched their heads, and finally a female voice exclaimed, "Gov. Altgeld." "Now you have it," said Mr. Swinton. "He is the man. He will prove a national Parkhurst in the cause of human emancipation. Remember his name, go out and work for him, and don't forget a new era is dawning and that the day of human slavery is almost at an end."

Seventh Regiment Paid in Full.

The last of the companies of the Seventh Regiment employed in service during the railroad strike were paid off Saturday night and the men left their armory full of confidence in the State and ready for another call to arms at any time. The companies paid were C, D, and G. Col. Colby distributed the money himself. The total amount paid to the Seventh Regiment during the

HEAVY GALE ON THE UPPER LAKES.

No Wrecks Reported, but It Is Feared Shipping Has Suffered.

A heavy northwest gale prevailed on the upper lakes last night and extended to Lake Huron. The smaller boats began seeking shelter early in the day, and all seemed to have escaped, for no wrecks were reported up to a late hour last night.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 30.—Terrific windstorms prevailed here and on Lake Superior all last night and today. Although no wrecks have been heard of it is quite probable that some boats have been destroyed.

Cardinal Gibbons Advocates Arbitration.

FROSTBURG, Md., Sept. 30.—Cardinal Gibbons, in a sermon on the labor question today, said arbitration seemed to be the most potent method

BODIES OF CREW WASHED ASHORE.

Only Capt. Henderson and Berkeuoski of the Schooner Home Identified.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., Sept. 27.—The bodies of the crew of the sunken schooner Home were all washed ashore this morning. Those of Capt. C. P. Henderson and Alex Berkeuoski, seaman, have been identified, but the others cannot be recognized. The bodies were found by Joseph Fountain, the light keeper, where the body of Annie, the cook, washed ashore. An inquest will be held here tomorrow. The Captain's body will be sent by the Masons to his home, Mexico, N. Y.; Berkeuoski's to Detroit. The others will probably be buried here. The residence of Annie, the cook, has been ascertained to be Buffalo. Only light wreckage has come ashore from the boat. Jones & Grummond of Detroit spent the day in the search for the bodies.

LAST EDITION

HER FACE HER DOOM.

Belle White Dies in Dr. S... ta's Operating Chair.

TO INCREASE HER BEAU...

She Takes the Woman Spe... ist's Electric Treatment.

SHOCK TO HER IS FA...

Cocaine Applied ... May ... Caused Her Death.

ALL CONCERNED UNDER ARR...

Sudden death overtook Miss Belle Wh... rather comely young woman, while tr... artificial means, to have herself made ... attractive. The victim was the daugh... Benjamin S. White of the lumber ... White & Leathers, with main ... in Grand Rapids, Mich. Her ... was at No. 3850 Lake ... She was taking an electric treatment ... day at Woods' Hotel, Wabash avenue a... Buren street, of Dr. Sophie Santa for ... moval of blemishes on her face when s... out of the operating chair and died. ... was caused, it is supposed, by the ... cocaine to deaden the pain from the a... tion of an electrical current which cons... the means of treatment. Eliza A. Jame... business partner of Dr. Santa, was ass... in the operation at the time.

Miss White had left her home in com... with her sister, Mrs. W. J. Norris, Sat... afternoon, and had taken rooms at the ... Hotel for the purpose of receiving trea... for several days. An application of the ... rent was made that night without ser... suits. Having breakfasted yesterday ... ing the two women went to the ope... rooms at 9:30 o'clock for further treat... Mrs. Norris, who was also taking the ... seated herself in the chair while her yo... companion waited in the room. She ... apparently in the best of health and ... Dr. Santa having finished the first ope... Miss White prepared to receive the treat... The electrical current, generated in a ... storage battery, is applied through a ... ened sponge to the face, the process be... burn away the facial blemishes.

Cocaine Is Applied.

The application usually causes an i... smarting of the skin and cocaine is us... deaden the pain. In the case of Miss ... the effect of the electricity proved ... was badly burned. Dr. Santa, who w... waiting, hastened to brush the ir... skin with a solution of cocaine whic... claims was a 4 per cent solution, the so... tion commonly used by her. Whether ... drug took effect or not immediately is a ... ter of doubt owing to the contradictor... somewhat incoherent statements of ... witness. It appears in one w... that the young woman rose from the o... ing chair near the window. A few m... later she was making light of the burn o... right cheek, when her companions were ... fied to see her slide from the chair an... upon the floor. Mrs. Norris and the tw... prietors of the establishment strove to ... her from what they at first thought ... fainting fit. Their efforts were unav... and Dr. J. L. Winship was summoned ... the Venetian Building. With a compan... applied restoratives, but was unable to ... Miss White to consciousness. Dr. Talma... then sent for from the Great Northe... when he arrived he at once pronounc... young woman dead. The police were ... tified and Dr. Santa was placed under a... Her partner, Eliza A. James, Dr. Winship ... Mrs. Norris were taken to the Harrison ... Station as witnesses. Later in the day ... Norris' condition grew alarming and th... ents of the dead woman having been ... she was taken home.

Girl Subject to Heart Disease.

From the family of Miss White it ... learned that she has been subject to ... trouble for several years, although oth... enjoying the best of health. She w... years of age and said to be a popular ... woman in Hyde Park society. Mr. ... said last night the visit to the Woods ... had been made unknown to him. He ... stood the operators had urged his da... to try the treatment before she had cons... The body was removed to an undertaker's ... an inquest will be held today.

Dr. Talman said: "When I reach... hote... guided me to the room. I ... no... now or else was unwill... ...ened. The door was c... ...ut and an ind... ...oise I h... ...she ... ...la... ...elderly wo... ...saw me she ba... ...felt sure somethin... ...my way in. I told the ... ...cian, and, brushing her ... ...making vigorous efforts to ... ...As soon as I looked at the ... ...she was dead. I said, 'You ... ...do anything; that woman is ... ...The elderly woman who opened ... ...door began lamenting and cried out: 'I only ... ...used a 4 per cent solution. That would not ... ...have killed her.' 'A 4 per cent solution of ... ...what?' I asked. She replied 'cocaine.' It is ... ...a dangerous drug, and the use of it even in ... ...the hands of a skillful physician is often at... ...tended with fatal results. The girl gasped ... ...under the treatment, and before the operator ... ...knew what had happened the patient slid off ... ...the chair—dead. I did not like the looks of ... ...things, and seeing that my services were ... ...avail I left the room and notified ... ...When I left the room, outside ... ...ridor was an old woman, well ... ...stopped me and asked if there ... ...danger in her taking the treat... ...she wanted to get rid of her ... ...ready to try the treatment. ... ...fate of the young woman ... ...she knew the girl had d... ...she believed herself ... ...the pain without fi...

EXPRESS R...

Package ... Arri... Well...

WOO THE "VETS" NOW

INDIANA DEMOCRATS LIKELY TO LOSE 17,000 SOLDIER VOTES.

[illegible] Filled with Specious Explanations of Pension Outrages Being Sent Out to Keep the Veterans in Line—State Sunday Republican of the Democratic Congressmen Cannot Win Back Lost Confidence—North Dakota Farmers Get a Taste of Democratic Tariff.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—A scheme of the Democratic portion of the State and Congressional delegation has just come to light by a number of inquiries from soldiers received at Republican Central Committee headquarters. Ever since the investigation of Hoke Smith's pension policy, which resulted in over 1,000 Indiana pensioners being dropped from the rolls, the ex-soldiers of this State have been waiting for a chance to get back at the Democratic Congressmen, whom they held in some way to blame for the many curtailments. Out of 63,000 veterans in Indiana about 17,000 have been Democrats. There are 30,000 veterans in the State now on the pension rolls, but the records show there are nearly 13,000 applications either for first pensions or for an increase. The many reunions during the last summer have resulted in a unanimous protest being sent to the Indiana Congressmen, accompanied by messages that the Democratic soldiers in Indiana will not vote the Democratic ticket.

The loss of the 17,000 votes of Democratic veterans, or even half of that number, would insure Indiana as a Republican State for years to come. The pension question has been one of the most troublesome questions confronting the Democrats in this State. It has resulted in a series of "jolly up" the veterans, of which Senator Voorhees is said to have been the author. Over 5,000 of the pending applications for pensions are said to be from Democrats or from men who at some time voted the Democratic ticket. These were all singled out, and the Democratic Congressmen have written personal letters to each one. The letters go on to state that the Congressmen made it his business to look after the application of a pension, and that he would see to the application and the evidence filed in Washington are regarded as sufficient for his case. In each case the letter states that there is nothing in the way of securing the pension, but that, owing to the press of business at Washington toward the close of the session, this particular application, with a number of others which should have been granted by the Pension Bureau, was crowded out. Fulsome regrets are here expressed at the delay, but the Congressman tries by saying he shall make it his personal duty to push the case through if he be returned to Washington from the district at the coming election. This is a gentle hint that it will be to the interest of the pensioner to vote the Democratic ticket. Many bear the signature of Voorhees to indicate that his influence will also be used in favor of the pensioner. The truth of the matter as reported to the Republican Committee is that the Hoke Smith bureau has limited pension applications to accumulate by thousands and tens of thousands with a view of reducing the expenditures of that department, and that there is no disposition to carry the granting of pension papers.

COXEY IS GROVER CLEVELAND'S CHOICE.

Real Sensation in the Fourth Maryland Congressional District.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—No more sensational nomination in Maryland has been made as such a political sensation as that of Jacob S. Coxey, who will be named by the Democrats in the Fourth District, which comprises the down-town wards in this city, in which the wealthiest and most prominent citizens reside. It also has a national significance. Mr. Coxey is chief counselor of the Hoke Smith and Ohio railroad. He came to this city from Ohio and soon became prominent.

For years he was the leader of the anti-machine Democrats. He induced many of the ring to inform on the bosses and on cases of crooked election work. For several years he waged a bitter war upon Gorman, who was the only man in the State the Senator feared politically. He accordingly set to work to conciliate him, and would have succeeded but for the split on the tariff question. Mr. Coxey is an out and out free-trader. A personal friend of Congressman Wilson, he heartily indorsed the West Virginian's tariff bill. The Cleveland Democrats have opposed the Gorman men to nominate Mr. Coxey, but the city hall officeholders are down on him for his anti-machine record, and the Democratic business-men are opposed to him for his free trade views. At a meeting of Democrats opposed to his nomination William T. Biedler, a merchant, made a remarkable speech, in which he said:

"I want no outside boss to dictate our nominations, not even Wilson of West Virginia. If Coxey goes to Congress he will endeavor to revise the tariff issue. Every business man knows we have had enough of this agitation and ought to have it settled. I could not go to England and be a free trade representative over here while I do worse than Cowen on the tariff. I favor a tariff for revenue but I oppose free trade. Others at the meeting spoke in the same strain. The business men came to the defense of Senator Gorman's tariff policy as set forth in the Wilson bill. Mr. Gorman is pursuing a pacific course in the fight. He says Mr. Cowen will be nominated and elected, and it is known that, if the Senator could decide for him, he would do so. Mr. Cowen is a warm friend of Mr. Cleveland. The President wants to see him in Congress to take the fight with Congressman Wilson should the latter be renominated in the next tariff fight. Mr. Coxey's nomination has been suggested by Cleveland's friends. The Gorman men will be asked to nominate him.

SENATOR M. THURSTON READY TO DEBATE.

He Is Willing to Meet W. J. Bryan on Party Issues.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—John M. Thurston replied to the challenge of W. J. Bryan to a joint debate as follows:

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 30.—C. J. Smyth, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee—Dear Sir: I have your somewhat ambiguous communication of the 27th inst., in which you say: "If Bryan is a candidate and will announce the platform by which you will be guided if elected I am glad to arrange a series of six debates with myself and Mr. Bryan." I am a candidate. I have no wish, so I have none. I have no ambition which I care for the success of the Republican party and the triumph of the principles declared in the Republican platform. I would not arrogate to myself the right to speak for the Republican party from any other standpoint than that of the Republican platform. The principles enunciated I stand ready to maintain in all comers. I also find the further statement in your communication: "You understand Bryan and our candidate cannot meet on equal terms unless you publicly announce your candidacy and declare your platform." So far as I have never asked or solicited the support of any man for any position. If the office ever comes to me it must come of the free will and by the voluntary choice of the Republican party. There are many distinguished Republicans in Nebraska who may desire consideration by the Republican caucus of the next Legislature, and I do not assume the right to forestall the action of that caucus. I have no personal candidate to make. I would not sacrifice the principle of Republicanism or reform of our party to further any personal ambition. If conditions permit me to do so I wish to challenge me to a discussion of the questions at issue between the Republican and Democratic parties I shall be glad to accommodate him.

JOHN M. THURSTON.

Mr. Bryan are candidates for the Senate, subject to the action of the Legislature, which will be [illegible] issues. Bryan is for [illegible] opposed to it. The de-[illegible]

SOUTH DAKOTA HARD [illegible]

[illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Special [illegible] farm-[illegible]

Splendid Day and Night School.
Bryant & Stratton Business College, Nos. 313 [illegible] avenue, opposite Auditorium. Business [illegible]

a Congressman [illegible] this State who would vote to repeal [illegible] McKinley law, they did not vote to power a Legislature which gave to the United States Senate a Democratic Senator, but that, too, with a Republican majority of thirteen on a joint ballot. The law stands repealed, and what is the result today? Wheat has declined 13 cents a bushel. Farmers cannot sell their corn for as much by 11 a head today as they would have done a year ago, and they have lost in the price of their wool 10 cents a pound since the passage of the so-called reformed tariff bill by the Democratic party by which wool was placed on the free list. Since the passage of the bill and it became a law, careful estimates have been made by responsible and thoroughly reliable men who have been extensively engaged in the sheep industry of North Dakota, showing the following state of facts: The total number of sheep in the State at the time of the passage of this so-called reformed tariff bill was estimated at 370,880, which today are worth and can only be sold at a loss of $1 a head, making the loss on sheep $370,880. Estimating the product of wool on an average of six pounds to the head would be 2,225,280 pounds of wool, and the loss in the price of wool of 10½ cents a pound would be $233,654, or a total loss of $604,534 to the sheep-growers of North Dakota. The farmers of North Dakota, and especially those of the Red River Valley counties, will not soon forget the expensive luxury of a Populistic administration and the further fact that a Populistic State Board of Equalization resolved itself into an assessment board and, in violation of the State Constitution and the law, assumed duties never assigned to it. The tax for State purposes was raised from three and a half mills to four mills, the highest amount allowed by the State Constitution, thus adding to the valuation of the six Red River Valley counties, not for the purpose of equalization, but for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the State to the amount of $34,445, and of which amount more than five-sixths is assessed against the farm lands of the six Red River Valley counties. These and many other facts, which are daily coming to the knowledge of the people, and especially the farmers, will make the present one of the hottest campaigns ever experienced in North Dakota. The Democrats are thoroughly demoralized over fusion and other matters, and the Republicans say they are going to win and carry the entire State and legislative ticket. The Populists make much noise and talk about their great strength.

FOR A HOT FIGHT IN WILSON'S DISTRICT

Democratic Congressional Committee to Secure the Best Oratorical Talent.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Secretary Gardner of the National Democratic Congressional committee is in Grafton conferring with District Chairman McGraw with regard to the campaign in Congressman William L. Wilson's district. Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury is also present. The arrangements for the campaign in Mr. Wilson's behalf are about all completed. It will be on aggressive lines and will be participated in by the best oratorical talent obtainable in the country. The Republicans profess to be confident, and say they will make little noise. The open revolt of two or three leading Democratic coal operators on account of Mr. Wilson's free coal views is a new factor in the situation.

Coxey Strikes East Liverpool, O.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Commonwealer Coxey, seven circus wagons, tents, and twenty men with uniforms arrived here yesterday and erected tents in West End Park. The Populists did not greet him upon arrival, nor was food donated for his men and horses, as he expected, along the route. Coxey addressed a good crowd last night, and today with his fanaticisms, saying he expected to represent the Eighteenth Congressional District for the people at Washington. He is sour on newspapers yet.

Harrison Will Not Speak in Tennessee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The press dispatches announcing that Gen. Harrison will speak in Tennessee, taking dates that were assigned to Gov. McKinley, are incorrect. Mr. Harrison said tonight there is no truth in any of the reports that he will speak anywhere outside the State of Indiana this fall. The Tennessee Republican Central committee sent Mr. Harrison an invitation to take part in the campaign there, but he declined. The ex-President has decided he will confine his work to Indiana.

Bitterness of Lee County (Ia.) Democrats.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The Lee Democratic County convention nominated R. M. Marshall for County Attorney yesterday at Donnellson, John Wall Jasper for Auditor, Hugo Stumpel for Clerk, and Joseph Hayes for Recorder. It was one of the most bitterly contested conventions ever held and much bitter feeling was engendered.

Senator Vest Thinks Hill Will Win.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 30.—United States Senator George G. Vest arrived here today. Questioned upon the political situation in New York he predicted the election of Hill.

BELIEVE MEICKLE WAS MURDERED.

Chicago Man's Death in Nebraska First Credited to an Accident.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—A mysterious story of robbery and murder comes from the Jackson Hole country, in the northern part of Uinta County. A month ago Joe Meickle of Chicago was reported to have been accidentally killed while with a hunting party. With the party was a Frank Brown. He was sleeping with Meickle in a wagon the night of Aug. 1, when, it was alleged, the latter was killed by the accidental discharge of his Winchester during the night. This story was believed by the Coroner's jury notwithstanding the fact that $200 in money, a certificate of deposit for $600, and a gold watch which Meickle was known to possess, could not be found after his death. A short time after the alleged accident Brown started out hunting, but never came back. His friends who went in search for him found a capsized row-boat on Jackson Lake and suppose that Brown had been drowned while attempting to cross the lake. A letter from Market Lake, Idaho, states that a man answering the description of Brown, but giving the name of Carter, arrived there a few days ago from Salt Lake, having made his way over the range on foot. The man had a watch and gun which answers to the description of those owned by Meickle, and he appeared to be supplied with an abundance of money.

ENTOMBED MINERS ARE RESCUED.

The Four Men at Carbondale Who Had Been Buried Fifty-four Hours.

CARBONDALE, Pa., Sept. 30.—John J. Fanning, William B. Mitchell, George Barney, and Andrew Klabesky, the four miners who were entombed in the slope of the Northwest Coal company Thursday, were rescued at a late hour last night. All are alive and well and do not seem much the worse for their long imprisonment. As soon as an opening was made refreshments were passed to the prisoners and their hunger and thirst were satisfied before they reached the surface. The men were without light and food for fifty-four hours. They procured water from a miniature well which they dug in their cell. In consequence of having been so long in darkness, Fanning, when taken out of the shaft, was unable to see a lamp held two feet away from him. None of the men could remember whether they had slept, and said the sensation was like that of a person in a trance.

TO FORM A BRANCH IN LIVERPOOL

Swift and Morris in a Combination to Sell Beef in Europe.

The visit to Europe of G. F. Swift and Nelson Morris is believed to be for the purpose of organizing a branch establishment on the other side. It is asserted to be their intention to build in Liverpool an immense packing establishment or slaughter-house where they can kill cattle exported from this country in the boats they control. In that way they hope to supply European countries much more profitably than they can at present. The scheme, it is understood, has been drawing to a point for some months and both men are now in Europe giving the matter their personal attention. That the two men should form a combination in a business where each is so extensively interested is not strange when it is known the same family owns the St. Louis stock-yards and the San Francisco stock-yards and packing plant.

Splendid Day and Night School.
Bryant & Stratton Business College, Nos. 313 [illegible] avenue, opposite Auditorium. Business [illegible]

READY TO DESERT IT.

YOUNG SOUTHERNERS WILLING TO LEAVE THE DEMOCRACY.

Republican Committee at Washington Receiving Many Letters from the South Saying the Young Men in Politics Are Tired of Being Dominated by Old Democrats — Democratic Silver Plank in Ohio Begins to Worry the Administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—One of the straws coming up from the South for the encouragement of the Republican Congressional committee is the disposition manifested by the younger element to break away from the Democracy. From the tone of some of the letters from the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line there is a restless element tired of being dominated in the future as they have during the last twenty-nine years by men who think there is no necessity for giving the youngsters a chance. Such is the burden of the complaints against Democratic sovereignty in the South, and the following is a fair sample of some of the communications received at headquarters:

"If the Republican party at the North would only take the initiative and extend the right hand of fellowship to the young men in the South more and better progress would be made towards a reconciliation of those two sections than by all the cheap oratory and claptrap of demagogues and politicians. We are tired of being told by the old men they alone are entitled to all the privileges which arise from politics, and all we want is a chance to show an independence of them. But we must have assurance of support after breaking these ties that now bind and gall us, and this seems to be the most propitious time for us to make advantageous terms. It will not do while these efforts at reconciliation are being made for some ill-advised partisan to raise the old sectional cry about rebels and secessionists. Our people appreciate and recognize the fact it was beat the Union was not disrupted, and they take as much pride in the old flag now as any of its stanchest defenders in the North."

It may be a surprise to many people, and politicians in particular, to know such sentiments as these are expressed by men of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and it is the purpose of the managers of the Republican party to devote their energies toward proselyting in the direction indicated by their numerous Southern correspondents.

* * *

Hill's nomination in New York, coming as it did so soon after the Democratic convention in Ohio, took away the breath of the administration people to such an extent they have just begun to contemplate the dangers of the situation in Ohio. It is known the adoption of a free silver plank by the Ohio Democrats is distasteful to the President and his advisers. They know free wool and the promise of further tariff tinkering have made matters unfavorable for the Democracy in Ohio, and on top of this comes the free silver plank. As one Ohio Democrat, a man of much force and character, said the other day:

"You Republicans ought to carry Ohio this year by 100,000. You say 75,000 will do? Well, if you carry the State only by that plurality we shall claim a victory, particularly in view of the free silver plank in our platform. That plank alone means 40,000 votes for you. It was preposterous for our people to have adopted such a plank. Cincinnati alone ought to give 11,000 or 12,000 plurality. There is no chance for us with such stupidity as characterized the late Columbus convention."

This vigorous free trader said nothing about Democratic errors, but it was evident from his conversation he was thinking of them and calculating upon their effect in the coming election.

* * *

Reports coming from districts in many parts of the country indicate the Democrats are having a hard time explaining the habit of using governments vessels and government carriages and government time for private and personal junketing tours. Two or three ships and yachts are required to take care of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and his Assistant, the Secretary of the Navy, and other Cabinet and inferior officers. Commissioner of Immigration Herman Stump is now away on a tour which outdoes any of his superiors. He is engaged at present in investigating the poor sections of London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin. All this is being done under instructions from Secretary Carlisle. What the expense will be no one knows. According to the last report of the Commissioner it took over $400 to return each of the 518 immigrants sent back from this country, not including the cost of the return passage, which is paid by the steamship companies. Republicans all over the country are trying to get the Democratic friends to figure out the problem. If it takes $400 to get a rejected immigrant ready to be sent back to his own country, how much will it take to get the Commissioner of Immigration back to this country? The Republican committee is being placed in possession of much campaign material going to show the way in which the high officials of this administration have been using government property for private purposes.

* * *

It is not often both the Democratic and Republican committees can find appropriate material in the same speech, but the arraignment of the Populist party's course in Congress by Representative Pigott of Connecticut is being sent out by both committees in large numbers. Mr. Pigott is a Democrat. By grouping together the various Populistic bills which had been introduced in Congress he was able to show they would have taken about $35,000,000,000 out of the National Treasury if they had been enacted into laws. The Democrats first began to circulate the speech, but the Republicans quickly followed suit by adding it to their list. It is tremendously popular in Nebraska. "Nothing so effective in the way of campaign literature for this Populist-ridden country has come into my hands as this document," wrote H. M. Bushnell, Chairman of the Republican committee for the First Nebraska District. "If the Republican committee has taken this as one of its aids I want 10,000 as soon as I can get them."

As an indication of the rapidity with which the work is done at the Republican headquarters it should be added the 10,000 copies were counted out and on their way to the postoffice in exactly one hour and fourteen minutes after the order had been received.

* * *

"Thus far no application has been made before me for a writ of certiorari," remarked Associate Justice Shiras, "in the case of President McDonald of the Guaranty Loan and Investment company of Chicago. A week from tomorrow the regular term of the Supreme Court of the United States will begin, and it is possible proceedings may be inaugurated in this case at that time. Such a course would have to be pursued in any event, for one member of the Supreme Court could not grant such a writ after a decision has been affirmed by an Appellate Court, as was done after Judge Grosscup had inflicted a fine and sentence of imprisonment."

MANY IMPORTANT CASES WAITING.

Fall Term of the United States Supreme Court Convenes Oct. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The fall term of the United States Supreme Court will convene Monday, Oct. 8. The work of the first week will be upon the docket. It is not probable there will be any decisions rendered by the court before the latter part of November.

In the second week of the term the cases particularly assigned will be taken up, among them being a number of considerable importance. The case of the United States vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company is one, being brought to test the right of the Union Pacific to lease its telegraph franchise to the Western Union. Another is the case of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the question at issue being the right of the railway company to discriminate in freight charges in favor of foreign freight. The case of New York vs. Eno is early on the list, involving the prosecution of John C. Eno, the New York [illegible] against the sugar trust under the anti-trust law is also assigned.

Justices Field, White, Brewer, Brown, and Shiras are in the city. Justice Harlan is in Chicago. Chief Justice Fuller is expected to arrive in the city Monday. Justice Gray has not yet arrived home from Europe. Justice Jackson has been at Manitou Springs all summer, and it is not known whether he will be back for the opening of the fall term.

TREATY ON ITS WAY FROM CHINA.

Minister Yang Yu Notifies Secretary Gresham of Its Ratification.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Notification has been given the government in an informal way of the ratification by the Chinese Government of the new treaty between the United States and China, which was negotiated by Secretary of State Gresham and the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, and ratified by the Senate on the part of the United States. Only the formal exchange of ratifications between the Department of State and the Chinese Minister is necessary to make the treaty the law governing the relations of the two powers, and this ceremony will doubtless take place within the month. Minister Yang Yu called upon Secretary Gresham last week and told him he had received word from his government it had ratified the treaty, and that the document had been forwarded to him; also that he had received instructions to exchange ratifications with the United States as soon as it was delivered to him. The treaty with the Chinese seal and signatures was sent from Pekin about four weeks ago, being forwarded by way of Shanghai. In the ordinary course of communication six weeks would be required for its transmittal to Washington, so it is not expected at the legation for two weeks. So long a time has elapsed since the treaty was drawn speculations had begun to float about in official circles which questioned whether the Chinese authorities intended to ratify the treaty. Secretary Gresham said the reports there was any cause for dissatisfaction over the way China was proceeding toward consummation of the treaty were entirely groundless.

HOWGATE SEEN IN CHARLESTON.

Washington Woman Who Claimed Part of the Reward Eleven Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—A prominent woman of this city says in 1883 she and her husband were stopping at the Farley House in Charleston, W. Va. There she met a man and woman known as Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrison. The man, she says, was Capt. H. W. Howgate, United States army, and the woman Nellie Burrill. The woman says she and her husband met the couple later on a boat on the Ohio River. Walking up to him her husband slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, saying:

"Howgate, how are you, old fellow?"

"Don't give me away," he excitedly said. "Your wife sent me away from the hotel. I had intended staying three weeks, but only staid four days in Charleston."

Shortly after this the department offered a reward of $30,000 to any one who knew of Howgate's whereabouts. The department was written to upon the subject, was given in detail the information needed, and was modestly asked for $15,000, being what seemed to be the Washington woman's just share of the reward. A reply of the War Department, couched in polite words, intimating a departure from the truth, so enraged her she wrote a long article for the *Army and Navy Journal*, which it published. Howgate had been in hiding prior to his going to West Virginia, only ninety-six miles from Washington, at St. Marys, yet he could not be found.

NEW VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

Statement Showing What They Are Worth for Liquidating Duties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The Director of the Mint has estimated and the Secretary proclaimed the value of foreign coins, as required by Sec. 25 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894. The changes made are as follows:

	Value July,	Value Oct. 1,
Bolia of Bolivia	$0.457	$0.464
Peso of Central American States	.457	.464
Shanghai tael of China	.676	.685
Haikwan tael of China	.753	.763
Tien Tsin tael of China	.....	.727
Chefoo tael, China	.....	.717
Peso of Colombia	.457	.464
Sucre of Ecuador	.457	.464
Rupee of India	.217	.220
Yen of Japan	.493	.500
Dollar of Mexico	.497	.504
Sol of Peru	.457	.464
Ruble of Russia	.366	.371
Mahbub of Tripoli	.413	.418

The estimate of the value of coins of countries having a single silver standard is made up on the average price of silver for the three months ending Sept. 29, 1894—viz.: $0.654. The 1,277 There have been added to the list the Tien Tsin and Chefoo taels of China. These values are stated to govern in the settlement of customs duties.

DRUGGISTS TOO BUSY TO LEAVE.

Cause of Chicago's Small Representation at the Convention in New York.

The six wholesale drug houses of Chicago will not have over three representatives at the twentieth annual convention of the National Druggists' Association which convenes in New York today. Cornelius Van Schaack of Peter Van Schaack & Sons said yesterday the poor representation from Chicago is due to the fact that business is so good. It has been dull for a long time, but is picking up now, and members of local firms feel they cannot get away. There is, nevertheless, great local interest taken in the proceedings of the convention, which promises to be one of the most important ever held. The Committees on Freights, Tariff, and Classification have important reports to make, and much interest centers in the report that will be received from the committee which the association has had at work at Washington for some time. This committee has been trying to get an official construction of the new tariff law. The bill which went into effect in August provides that all alcohol for use for medical purposes and in mechanics and arts shall be free of duty. The intent of the law is plain enough, but Secretary Carlisle has not deputies nor warehouses nor money enough to enforce the provisions of the law or to keep a check upon the traffic. The feeling among the druggists is that the free alcohol section of the law will be repealed by the next Congress for this reason.

Every wholesale drug firm in Chicago is a member of the National Association, with the exception of the Fuller & Fuller Co. Peter Van Schaack, now in Europe, founder of the firm of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, is one of the organizers of the association and has always been a member of one or more of the important committees, and two years ago served as President of the association. The last convention was held in Montreal, and it is understood the convention of 1895 will be held in Denver.

CONGRESS IN FARMERS' INTERESTS.

Delegates Appointed by the Various Governors to Meet in Wheeling Tuesday.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 30.—The Farmers' National Congress, composed of delegates from every State in the Union appointed by the Governors, will meet in Parkersburg Tuesday and remain in session until Saturday evening. The address of welcome will be delivered by Gov. McCorckle. Secretary of Agriculture Morton is expected to arrive from Europe in time to participate in the proceedings. Six hundred delegates will be in attendance. Thursday's session will be held on historic Blennerhassett Island, where a banquet will be served the delegates by the citizens of Parkersburg. The congress is non-partisan in its character.

LEWIS ROBB BROUGHT BACK TO JAIL.

To Be Tried for Attempting to Murder Mayor Hobbs at Berrien Springs.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Lewis Robb, for more than two years a fugitive from justice, was landed in jail tonight at Berrien Springs for attempting to assassinate Mayor Fred A. Hobbs Jan. 23. When out on bail at the time he left his bondsmen to remit $3,500 for his non-appearance at trial. A tourist from here in California recognized Robb when visiting the State's prison and learned he was considered a desperate character owing to some daring stage robberies and exciting chase by officials that effected his capture. Requisition and commutation papers were secured that he

M'KINLEY HERE A DAY

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS WIFE EN ROUTE TO THE SOUTHWEST.

Has No Appointment in Chicago, but Would Be Glad to Make a Date Later in the Campaign—Likes to Speak Here —Will Stop at Springfield Oct. 10—Outlook for a Tremendous Victory in Ohio—Predicts Defeat for Tom Johnson in the Cleveland District.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio and Mrs. McKinley were in Chicago yesterday visiting Charles McWilliams on Lake avenue. He is en route to the Southwest, where he is to make a number of speeches. Talking with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE in the afternoon he spoke thus of his immediate plans:

"I go tonight to St. Louis, where I am to make a speech tomorrow night. Then I go to Kansas City, where I am to speak Tuesday, either afternoon or evening. I do not now know which. From there I am to go into Kansas and speak, I believe at Hutchinson and Topeka. From there I will come back East so as to be in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10 at the meeting of the State League of Republican Clubs."

"Will you speak in Chicago?"

"Not this trip, although I would be glad to do so later in the campaign. I am always glad to talk in Chicago. It not only has the best hall in the country to hold a political meeting in—the Auditorium—but it turns out the best and the biggest crowds of any city I know. Again it is the center of the Northwest and from it all parts of the section can be reached. I will never forget the reception I received here Washington's birthday when I spoke for the Union League club. My first experience with the Auditorium was when the convention which nominated Mr. Harrison the first time was held in it."

"Have you any idea when a date could be arranged for a Chicago meeting?"

"No; I could not fix one now. I can only speak once in Illinois this trip, as after the Springfield meeting I will be forced to return to Ohio to take up the campaign work there again. Then I have promised to make three Eastern speeches—one in Pittsburg, one in Philadelphia, and one in New York. The dates for these speeches have not been arranged yet, but a date for Chicago would have to be made so as not to conflict with them."

"As to the result in Ohio?"

"There is no doubt of that," replied the Governor. "The Republicans of that State are going to win a glorious victory this fall. It is simply a question of majority."

"As to Congressmen?"

"We will certainly elect fifteen and ought to get nineteen. I would not be surprised if the latter figure was found to be the correct one."

"Will Tom Johnson be elected in the Cleveland district?"

"I do not think so," replied the Governor. "I do not see how he possibly can be under the circumstances."

Asked as to his opinion as to whether the tariff would be the main issue in the next Presidential campaign, Gov. McKinley evaded the question by saying he must decline to be interviewed.

Gov. McKinley is in excellent health and spirits, and is entering this campaign with the greatest enthusiasm. Asked as to the character of the speeches he would make in the West, he said he had hardly considered the matter yet, and had been and would be too busy to prepare any manuscript. His speeches would be almost entirely off-hand, but he presumed they would partake largely of the character of those he had already delivered this campaign, except in minor particulars, where reference to local issues might be necessary. Gov. McKinley left for St. Louis at 9 o'clock last night.

TO INVESTIGATE SUPT. BRENNAN.

Ald. Madden Will Ask That He Be Required to Make Explanations.

Ald. Madden will introduce an order in the Council by what authority he retains one more inspector on the pay-roll than is provided for in the appropriation ordinance, one more Captain, five or six extra Lieutenants, twenty patrol sergeants, and a lot of patrolmen. There is a constant howl from Chief Brennan that he has not enough money to run the department and not a sufficient number of patrolmen to guard the city. The fact of the matter is that if some of the Inspectors, Captains, Lieutenants, and patrol sergeants were reduced to patrolmen the department would be more efficient. As it is there is one officer for every three patrolmen. The Council wants to know why it is that these ornamental offices are maintained when no provision is made for them in the appropriation ordinance. Brennan is just now trying to get 400 men, who he claims are acting as substitutes permanently connected with the department. He asks that they be put on as second-class patrolmen. In the course of a few months he would ask that the position of second-class patrolmen be abolished and that all men of this class be advanced to first-class patrolmen. This scheme has been worked before. The extravagance of this administration would know no bounds were it not for Chairman Madden and his associates on the Finance committee.

Ald. Utesch of the Thirtieth Ward will introduce an order, it is understood, directing Supt. Brennan to make a report as to the conduct of the police at the Republican primary in the Thirtieth Ward Thursday. The officers, instead of maintaining the [illegible] lowed Tim Hogan's heelers to relieve their revolvers and even take the club away. They took their orders from [illegible] and permitted the most disgraceful sc[illegible]

KENT WANTS TO BE STATE SENATOR.

Republicans Have Held All but the First Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Senatorial conventions in all the districts of Cook County have been held with the exception of the First Distr[illegible] That will be held Oct. 5 and will be a free for all primary with the exception of the First Ward. "Billy" Kent of the Fifth Ward is responsible for this situation. He controlled the Senatorial committeemen with the exception of D. W. Nickerson of the First Ward, who wanted the primaries held under the Crawford law. Kent wants to go to the State Senate and expects to dictate his own nomination. The scheme is to nominate Kent for the Senate and John Horan, a brother of Dan Horan, for the House. If Horan will agree to it Kent will allow the First Ward a candidate.

HARD ROAD FOR OEHNE TO TRAVEL.

Many Democrats Do Not Like the Candidate for County Treasurer.

Theodore C. Oehne, the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, is having a hard road to travel. He finds many German Democrats who are displeased with his nomination, and Irish-Americans without number also. In order to reach some of the Germans he has hired a certain advertising agent connected with a German theater to send out his campaign card with every envelope containing advertising complimentary tickets. How this kind of a prize package works is not known. One thousand of Oehne's cards are sent out a week. It is not believed this kind of advertising will help him much.

Protest Against Hogan.

The Twenty-ninth Ward Republican club, at a large meeting at which 132 new members joined, passed resolutions denouncing the manner in which Tim Hogan secured the nomination for the Legislature in the Fourth District, declared that Hogan is not now and never was a Republican, and asked the State Central committee to take his name off the ticket.

Mary A. Logan Club to Meet.

The Mary A. Logan club of the Thirteenth Ward will hold a meeting this evening at Boyne and Grand avenues. The list of speakers includes Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Minerva K. Elliot, James Barry, James R. Frake, and William McCabe.

Delegates to the Y. C. M. R. L.

The Young Colored Men's Republican League has elected as delegates to the Springfield convention Oct. 10 W. H. A. Moore, George C. Hall, J. H. Porter, R. A. Shaw, W. H. Noble, G. B. Smith, and W. S. Blackburn.

O'Brien Populists Lose Their Jobs.

While the city administration is giving out jobs to men belonging to the J. J. Ryan labor [illegible] O'Brien, who was chairman [illegible] party committee of the [illegible] Street Turner Hall convention to order as well as the Ubich Hall convention, held an important position under the School Board. He has been discharged.

MUCH WAILING FOR LOST DOGS.

Three South Side Families in Different Stages of Bereavement.

Three advertisements for lost dogs appearing in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday indicate three households in different stages of bereavement. In every case the absence of the humble four-footed friend is unaffectedly regretted, and impunity as well as reward is offered as an inducement to restitution. There is not the slightest room for doubt that deliberate theft has been committed in each case. Two of the dogs were lifted and carried away bodily, being frail little things unable to help themselves, and the other is supposed to be a close prisoner somewhere. This dog, a brown water spaniel, answering to the name of Curly, is the property of Mrs. Hayden, No. 150 Thirty-sixth street. Curly is an animal of excellent sagacity and of exemplary habits. He is a thoroughly reliable watchdog and is highly prized by the family. He has been accustomed to go to the lake for a swim every day by himself, returning home regularly when not interfered with. But on several occasions attempts to steal him have been made and sometimes he was away several days. On one of these occasions he returned without his collar, but with a rope that he had no use for around his neck instead. On another occasion he was found by Mrs. Hayden's coachman in the possession of a janitor of a building, who kept him in captivity. The thief in that case was not prosecuted, but as he got a good fright he is not suspected of causing the present disappearance. Curly was missed Wednesday last and has never been so long away before. His friends and owners have the utmost confidence in his home-coming if he gets free for a moment. "Boots," a diminutive black and tan terrier lately residing with J. T. Shayne, No. 3856 Lake avenue, has been missing since Tuesday last, when, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he was snatched up from the front of the house. Poor little "Boots" is well-mannered and engaging, but young and guileless. It is not thought he could find his way home even if he got the chance, and has not enough determination to make chances for himself. Some months ago he was stolen or lost and the alleged finder received a reward of $5. A much larger sum may be paid for his return this time, as the little fellow has warm friends, who nevertheless think it rather tiresome to have piratical tribute levied on them in this fashion. Still younger and less experienced in the ways of the world was the little Yorkshire terrier, "Daisy," who went out for a morning ramble Friday last from her home at No. 4023 Greenwood avenue. She just went round a block into the next avenue and was picked up by a man who was passing southward and carried away under his coat. This individual was noticed by more than one person, but not traced any distance. There is bitter grief for "Daisy," as the young girl, whose pet she was, is more concerned at her possible ill-usage than she would be if she thought the little creature killed. The thief, in this case, may not be willing to part with the dog, even for a reward, as it seems like a case of a connoisseur getting an article of virtu unexpectedly.

VAIN EFFORT TO HIDE A CRIME.

Murderer Buries His Victim in a Thicket at Hamburg, Ia.

HAMBURG, Ia., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Last Friday two men, in a covered wagon with eight extra horses, came to this place and tried to sell or trade off their extra horses. One of them, M. L. Donnelly, said the property belonged to him, and that he was formerly from Independence, Kas., but had been the last season in Platte County, Neb. He said he was single, and, having failed to raise a crop, started out with his horses and other possessions in a wagon to go East. His companion gave his name as L. H. Davidson of La Salle, Colo.

Friday night the two camped in the suburbs of the town, and shortly after dark a shot [illegible] rection of the camp. People from town went down and found Davidson alone in the camp. He said some men who had driven past in a wagon fired the shots. Search that night failed to reveal anything.

Davidson crossed the Nishna River on a [illegible] rean pony, abandoning the rest of the outfit. This move on his part increased the suspicions of the officers and the search was resumed this morning. Donnelly's body was found buried under a foot of earth in a thicket of willows. At the Coroner's inquest on the body several bullet wounds were found in the arm and chest, and the head had been split open with an ax, presenting a ghastly sight.

The murdered man had considerable money upon his person, and in his trunk were many photographs, fine jewelry, clothes, etc. The supposed murderer was arrested at Forest City, Mo., at noon today and will be brought to this city. A thorough investigation will be made.

At the Coroner's inquest $75 in paper money was found sewed in a pocket in his overalls. This makes the crime more mysterious.

SQUATTERS CLAIM MINING LANDS.

Attacking the Titles to Valuable Property in the Gogebic Range.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Attacks by squatters under the homestead law have been made within the last few days on the titles to the most valuable mines of the Gogebic Range. The fight is a new phase of the old troubles resulting from the grant of 50,000 acres made to the Portage Lake Canal some forty years ago. Recently a decision by Secretary Smith has upset the canal company's title to 15,000 acres, and this decision has encouraged the new fight. Squatters have settled upon the Tilden and other mines controlled under mining leases from the canal company by the Penokee and Gogebic Consolidated Mines and the Metropolitan Land and Iron company. These are Rockefeller properties and are under the management of W. J. Olcott of Duluth, manager of the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines on the Gogebic. Mr. Olcott has just returned from Bessemer, Mich., where the fight is being made. All of the big Gogebic mines with the exception of the Coby are involved. The squatters base their claim upon a proclamation made by President Fillmore declaring the lands in question mineral. As such they were not subject to selection under the canal company grant, and hence the canal company has never had title to pass. The companies on their side, it is said, will depend for their defense upon the fact that the title under which they hold has

...W TO KILL QUAIL

...AME LITTLE BIRD AND HIS PECULIAR HABITS.

...White" is a Welcome and Sportsman ... Him—How He Acts in the Fields ... How the Dog with a Gun and a Dog Find Him and Do Just as He ... Fields Are Full of Marvelous ...tinct and Can Do Some Things That ...Truly Startling.

...f the game birds in all the world the ...e little "Bob White," the quail of the ...the partridge of the South. He is the ...man's favorite and the delight of the ...who knows just how he should be han... He is an American, too, and, while he ...ies himself in cold Canada or sultry ...e he thrives best in that middle ground ...ies just south of the snow belt. He is ...y bird and can take good care of him... cold weather, but his habits are such ...kely to get into trouble during a heavy ...torm followed by sleet. He doesn't ...getting snowed under, but when a ...forms on top of his bed of snow he ...up and finds himself in prison.

QUAIL SHOOTING DOWN IN TENNESSEE.

...quail is at all times a sociable little ...s the spring of the year he hops up ...p rail of the fences and pipes his ...Bob White" to the passing plowman. ...ckle scurries along in the cornfield ...the harvest hands, and when with his ...ous family, he takes wing he startles ...m with his sharp whirr!

...m is his home. An unsettled country ...hold him long, for he loves the stub... weed fields, the corn fields and gar... where he can get food in abun... and great variety. Weed seed ripened ...lated lands suits his delicate palate, ...has a taste, too, for coarse food. This ...up as he wanders through woods and ...d thickets, nibbling a seed here ...ery there as he goes leisurely along, ...g to himself and his companions. ...teresting little fellow and the nat... thrives with pleasure the year ...

But the sportsman knows him best in ...ed winter. He appeals strongly to ...who shoots, immediately after the ...d frost, and their intimacy continues ...e little fellows begin to whistle their ...ne notes.

Fit After the Frost.

...ft after the October frosts that the ...fit strong of wing, and full of those ...which make him the gamest bird ...s. And gameness, be it understood, ...stand for the same qualities in the ...an's vocabulary which the sporting ...ociates with that term. In the ver... the latter class to be game is to be ...ed of a fighting bulldog courage which ...contestant the determination to do or ...

With the sportsman the game bird is ...s may be sought in something like a ...atic manner. Birds whose habits may ...ed upon, birds that may be hunted ...methodical way with setters ...ters are what he calls game, ...cause the quail is the most certain in ...s during the long shooting season, he ...e to be known as the gamest of game ...If a locality is suited to quails the ...an knows quails will occupy that lo... unless some calamity has befallen them. ...r can the home of the quail be identi... its appearance, but the fields in which ...ey to be found can be selected. More ...s. The sportsman and his trained ...ow the part of the fields in which birds ...y to be found at different times dur... day. And when found, the sportsman ...arly just how his birds are going to ...They have such a methodical way ...things that the sportsman may ex... the things that happen. And then ...lies so well to the dogs. It is no un... thing for a covey to lie a half hour ...stanch setter or pointer, and single ...ter the covey has been broken, lie ...well alone as they do in company.

...men who have earned the right to be ...e such find a good day's sport in the ...lds in hunting for the birds and ...their well-bred setter's work, rather ...ringing in a large number of birds to ...ded, the sport of quail hunting is ...mpable, even in a small degree, by ...e of the bag the sportsman ...home at night. The sport is ...a character that a man may count ...an enjoyable one with six birds in his ...g as the net result of his day's out... may have had a poor day's sport ...are of forty birds killed.

...good scenting day and in a good quail ...he sportsman is sure of a good day's ...is dogs must be fast and if the ...large and open the sport begins the ...the dogs are cast off. It is a sight ...to warm a man's blood to see a ...well-broken brace of dogs beating ...ble or weed field in quest of game. ...are all life and as they go dashing ...the top of their speed, with heads ...air, their tails lashing the air mer... present a beautiful picture of physical ...ical merit. Generations of careful ...breeding made the setter a marvel of ...perfection, and when in motion, ...by his pronounced instincts, his ...apparent at a glance. He is made ...for. He fits right into his labors as ...a machine and his nervous organi... full of the expression of its quali... more mechanical being. At every ...the air he expresses his good feeling ...his tail. His eyes are filled with ...fire, and as he glides along swiftly ...he speaks continually in a still ...to the sportsman can see and under...

The Setter Is Delicate.

...One of the many distinct feelings ...there is a prompt and certain ...indeed, so delicate is the setter's ...structure he has a sharp language ...its anticipations. Watch him as he ...ging along at a break-neck pace! ...would say he would surely rush ...ver of birds at that pace and ...it every direction. The sports... explain that his dog was feeling ...his uplifted head for the faintest ...The dog stops as if shot! In... a moment again. He does not slack... pace, his eyes are brighter, his ...a little higher, his mouth open, ...and there is the fastest tremor ...of his tail as it swings from side to ...The sportsman recognizes in the ...of the dog's feeling, in the ...ness of his work, that he has felt ...game in his delicate nose. The ...is working in another part of ...is signaled at his companion, and ...the feeling and catches some of ...scent. It was probably the ...scent. Now a new feeling has ...He does not slacken his ...but is on his guard. He is on his guard of caution about him ...is keeping the ground ten yards ...of him. He has crossed the ...scent of birds and he suspects they ...near, and he is hunting fast ...succeed the dog will be very likely to return the compliment, for he is impressionable and influenced to a considerable extent by associations.

Power of a Dog.

On quails more than on any other birds does the dog have a chance to show his wonderful powers, and their exhibition is the important part of the sport of quail hunting. In ranging in finding the covey, and in working on the single birds after the covey has been scattered, the dogs display their talents. All this is pleasing to the sportsman, irrespective of the birds that lie brings to bag.

In all his work, from the ranging when first cast off, to the final act of retrieving the dead bird, the setter of good pedigree and training shows off his remarkable powers, but there are times when his performance becomes truly marvelous. For example, the dog goes tearing through a field at the rate of more than ten miles an hour. Suddenly he crosses the trail of a running covey of quails. Without any hesitation he whirls and gallops in the direction of the running birds and soon stops to a point on the body scent. Why did he not turn the wrong way and go in the direction from which the birds came instead of going toward the birds? Was it chance that ...ward? A good dog would not make ...mistake once in a week. ...might seem that the trail ...being hotter one way than it is the other, the dog would naturally be attracted toward the birds for that reason. But he does not try the trail before he decides which way it leads. He decides instantly and acts upon his decision at once. Sometimes he gallops some... what carelessly across a trail and discovers it while in the very act of jumping. He may be in the air when the scent reaches his nose. If he is the chances are that in that unmeasurable space of time in which he is descending to the ground he will decide the course of the trail, and when he strikes on his feet he will be as rigid as a piece of marble, with his head pointing in the right direction. Just how he arrives at such lightning like conclusions it would be difficult to say, but the most reasonable explanation is that he recognizes a difference between the heel and the toe scent.

But the scenting power of a well-bred, well-trained setter is a thing wholly beyond human conception, and the marvelous exhibitions they give of this power can scarcely be credited. Indeed, it would not be wise to seriously discuss the quality of a dog's nose were it not possible to verify the stories that might be told of this wonderful power. Who would believe that a dog going at a good gallop, with a dead bird in his mouth, could scent a live bird on the ground several yards to one side of his course? And yet there are few sportsmen who have not seen a dog point a live bird with a dead bird in his mouth. It would seem as if the scent of the bird so near his nose would prevent the dog from scenting another bird of the same variety lying close in the grass several yards from him. A man with a bunch of roses in his face would not pretend he could smell a bunch of similar flowers a foot away. If he did no one would believe him.

What a Dog Can Do.

Yet there is no doubt about the setter being able to smell and point a live bird on the ground while he holds a dead bird in his mouth. He goes further than this. He points a dead bird on the ground with a dead bird in his mouth and he knows the instant he feels the scent that it is a dead bird. This fact he expresses in his manner of pointing, and if it is a wounded bird he knows that too, and indicates the fact. Most dogs are taught to point stanchly a live bird and not to point a dead bird. The dog will go at full speed right up to his dead bird and never pause a moment. If there is a live bird near he will point that stanchly, and the promptness and certainty of his decisions show that the instant he catches a scent he knows whether the bird is alive or dead. He makes a distinction, too, between a dead bird, a live bird, and a wounded bird. He points the wounded bird differently from what he does the live bird, and usually springs in and catches it. What there is about a wounded bird's scent that he can recognize instantly is a puzzle to every one who has thought much of the question. It won't do to suppose it is the blood, because there is more or less blood on the dead bird. How is he able to detect these different scents under such difficult circumstances, as quickly as the wink of an eye? No one knows but the dog. No one can conceive of there being an appreciable difference in the odors, but as nothing of conceiving of a power of scenting as delicate and certain as we know the setters and pointers to be.

There is no country in the world where the setter has reached such a high state of development as he has in America. Twenty-five years ago England had a much higher class of setters than we had, but Americans imported her best dogs at fancy prices, and now they have been brought to a greater degree of perfection than were their English ancestry. Our quails are better calculated to bring out and develop the setter instincts than the English partridge, or any other bird on the continent of Europe. Our fields are better, our seasons longer, and our conditions superior to those which obtain abroad. Between the gulf on the south and Mason and Dixon's line on the north there is the vast quail field. Scarcely a county in the immense territory but what contains good shooting grounds, and as the season lasts from the first frost until spring, dogs owned in that country may receive a great quantity of work each year.

The South is the real quail country. Instead of raising grass the Southern planter turns his tired fields out to rest, and they raise a good crop of seeds while thus lying fallow. Nearly one-third of the farming lands throughout the South are turned out to rest, and the weeds and sedge grass they grow while not under cultivation make a delightful home for the quail. In these old fields, near fields. Guns are now made much lighter than they formerly were, and dogs have reached a higher state of development. It is possible now for women to enjoy this sport as they could not have enjoyed it several years ago.

In the Mississippi pine lands the sport is about the same as it is in the open, for these woods are in places a veritable park, carpeted with a thick growth of short grass. The woods are open, free from thickets and swamps that might be disagreeable to the sportsman in the saddle. The birds find an abundance of food in these timber lands and in good seasons are very numerous. While there is little difficulty at present in obtaining all the shooting privileges one wants in the South, there is a growing tendency on the part of sportsmen's clubs to establish preserves for their own use. For a small sum of money thousands of acres may be obtained and protected. With a very little attention the birds breed and grow up in large numbers and remain in the vicinity of the ground upon which they were bred.

The Southern planters of the old school will not permit their estates to become a part of a shooting preserve. Gentlemen and ladies, they say, are always welcome to hunt upon their lands. Their idea of hospitality forbids the more modern planter belongs to a commercial school which his father would not join. He takes kindly to the idea of the man from the city paying for the use of his land. Besides, where land is preserved in this way by city clubs the planter is not annoyed with pot-hunters and irresponsible persons who may shoot his cattle. The city clubs employ a man to protect their preserve. Such game-keeper takes the work of keeping undesirable people off the plantations out of the planter's hands.

Chicago sportsmen have not yet found it necessary to rent a preserve. At present there seems to be enough free shooting to suit them, but it will not be long before they will follow the lead of Eastern clubs that are shooting over rented grounds. The sportsman prefers to shoot over preserved grounds for obvious reasons, and the farmer is, as a general rule, glad to receive some compensation from the men who tramp over his lands. The cost, to a club, is so small that the individual member has only to pay a small sum for a little better shooting than he can get for nothing, and he has the satisfaction of feeling that he owes the man over whose land he shoots no obligation.

ANECDOTES OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

She Approved of a Trouncing That Was Administered to Wales.

Scottish American: Apropos of the Queen's recent sojourn at Balmoral a North of Scotland newspaper has been gleaning from among the Deeside peasantry some new stories about Her Majesty's early visits to her Highland residence. One of these relates to the boyhood of the Prince of Wales. The Prince on one occasion, when he had temporarily escaped from the surveillance of the parental eye, played a trick on a young country lad whom he saw approaching with a basket of eggs on his arm, the result of the trick being to break all or most of the eggs. The lad was a tough Aberdonian and could not brook this injury, so he turned to, and, doubling his fists, gave the Prince a thrashing. [illegible] spite of the latter's protest that he was the Prince of Wales.

"Prince an' a' though he be," says the boy, "he'd ought to mind his own business, too." Just then the Queen appeared on the scene and took part of the fray. She quietly remarked: "He's quite right, my lad; he had no business to touch your eggs, and he richly deserves the thrashing he has given him." Her Majesty then made inquiries about the boy, and sent him to school at her own expense.

Another story relates to her Majesty's visits to the cottagers in the neighborhood of Balmoral. On one occasion, when she had been visiting among the cottage women, she was returning on her way back to the castle, at the head of an old woman who did not know her identity. The old lady was both talkative and inquisitive; and referring to a fete at which the Queen had been present that day, commented about people, including her own host, as "running like mad to see a common country woman." Her grievance was that she had to wait till her folks returned in order to get her tea, for she was too feeble to make it herself.

His Face His Fortune.

"Long before the war John Reynolds was a great man in Illinois," said Col. W. R. Morrison. "As far back as 1818 he was a Justice of the Supreme Court, and was Governor from 1830 to 1834. He cut a figure in the Black Hawk War and later came to Congress. He was a powerful man before a jury, and his facial expression, which certainly did him great service in winning his cases, was something wonderful. It would have made the fortune of any actor. His sneer was a thing to be dreaded.

"Once on an occasion at which I chanced to be a spectator, though only a lad, Reynolds was pitted in a lawsuit against Lyman Trumbull. It was a contest of giants. Trumbull being, as everybody knows, a man of the keenest intellect and a lawyer of the highest rank. He saw that Reynolds was working the jury in his usual way, and with great effect, in answering him Trumbull fairly outdid himself. Turning to his opponent at a climax of his speech, Trumbull said:

"'I have answered all your legal points. I have answered every argument that you have brought forward, but the devil himself couldn't answer your looks!'—*Washington Post.*

They Could Not Trade.

"The way an Indian loves whisky beats everything," said the soldier. "I once met a Cheyenne on his pony. 'Give me a drink of whisky; I'll give you my bridle for it,' says he. 'No,' says I. 'I'll give you my saddle,' says he. 'No,' says I. 'I'll give you my pony,' says he. 'No,' says I. Finally, if you'll believe it, he offered his bridle and saddle and pony all in a bunch for a drink."

"Well, and wouldn't you give it to him for all that?" asked the soldier's listener.

"No," said the soldier. "I had only one [illegible]

FIGHT IN TWO STATES

FACTIONAL WARFARE RAGING IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senatorial Contest in the Former Monopolizes Public Attention—Four Candidates in the Field, but Speaker Crisp Can Have the Place if He Wants It—Gov. Tillman Wishes to Enter the National Legislature, but Senator Butler Blocks the Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—Of the Southern States South Carolina and Georgia present the most interesting campaigns this fall. They will be battles of the fiercest factional fights that have been waged in either of these States for years. The Democrats of [illegible] title to fear from Republican and Populistic [illegible] Senator Faulkner, however, [illegible] districts in South Carolina and [illegible] Democrats, owing to the [illegible] tives to vote for [illegible] The fight will be [illegible] nes, The Governorship [illegible] been settled, but the Senatorial fight. The [illegible] the field and Speaker [illegible] Those who have announced [illegible] have gone into the open [illegible] of Athens, who once ran for [illegible] Gen. Gordon and was defeated; [illegible] of Columbus, a delegate to the last National Democratic convention, and who wrote the plank in the platform declaring for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank notes; and Representative Turner of the Second District, member of the Ways and Means committee of the House and also a conspicuous figure in the tariff conference. The fourth avowed candidate is the present incumbent, Senator Walsh, appointed by Gov. Northen upon the refusal of Speaker Crisp to accept it. Crisp is the central figure in this fight, and if he will but nod his head his election is sure. Senator Walsh has practically made his campaign. He is a whole-souled, congenial Irishman, and while he has many warm personal friends throughout the State he finds few backers in his Senatorial race. Moreover, he is a Roman Catholic, and Georgia is one sea of sectarianism. The A. P. A. movement has not yet found a foothold in the State, but it would blossom readily if Walsh's campaign were taken seriously for a moment.

Hoke Smith Aiding Turner.

Judge Turner is being aided in his campaign by Secretary Hoke Smith, and it is exceedingly doubtful if Secretary Smith's efforts can be said to materially help him. Judge Turner has declared against the free coinage of silver and is fortified in his position by the Secretary of the Interior. It is an unpopular departure in Georgia for the State has been long wedded to the 16 to 1 standard. Judge Turner is indorsed by the Savannah *Morning News*, the great conservative administration organ of the State. Col. Girard's campaign will amount to little beyond helping to bring about a deadlock in the Legislature. The strongest avowed candidate by all odds is Maj. Bacon. He is not as intellectual as Judge Turner, but he is more affable, more genial, and has far greater personal charm.

It is impossible to be in Georgia a week without realizing that Speaker Crisp is by far the most popular man there in public life and one whom Georgia delights to honor. It will be remembered that when he declined the appointment to the Senate he coupled with his declination a wish to represent the State in the Senate at some future time, saying that it was the dearest wish of his heart. He has not entered into the race for the reason that he does not believe that a man should make a canvass for two different posts. He has accepted the nomination from his district and seems satisfied to keep the laurels which always have been so readily given him. Moreover, the Speaker feels absolutely certain that the next House of Representatives [illegible] Speaker of the House of Representatives is greater than to be a Senator from Georgia. He said on one occasion, just before the adjournment last session, that he would rather fight from the floor for the minority than be in the Senate. He has the assurance that he can always come to the House if he so desires. It is being freely predicted throughout the State that the Senatorial contest is very likely to result in a deadlock of the four candidates above named and that the nomination of Speaker Crisp will prove his unanimous election. Turner, Girard, and Bacon, with Walsh dragging [illegible] with little Richmond County in the tail, are instructed for him, have not a plurality as far as can be conjectured at present. It will not be well for anyone to place heavy odds on any one of the four candidates named, leaving out of consideration the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Factional Fight in South Carolina.

Throwing the eye from Georgia across the Savannah River into South Carolina one sees an anomalous state of affairs. He sees two wings of the Democratic party in the Palmetto State waging a fierce factional fight and both making their respective canvases along the same line of politics, diverging only where their mutual dislike for each other begins. Senator Butler wishes to be returned to the Senate and Gov. Tillman, tired of State politics, wishes to enter into the National Legislature and commands the present incumbent to yield him the honor of representing the State in part in the United States Senate. There is little or no contest for the Gubernatorial seat, but John Gerry Evans was nominated by the primaries held Aug. 28. The conservative element, of which Senator Butler is the chief exponent, take no part in this contest. The issue will be made on the election of United States Senator. It is rather a coincidence that both Tillman and Butler were born in the same county, that of Edgefield, known as the bloodiest of all the bloody counties in the State, and both are farmers. Tillman is serving his second term as Governor, and until he was elected the first time he never held office. He is the eleventh child of a seventh son, and for this reason the superstitious element believes nothing can thwart him in his wishes. In spite of the aggressive campaign which he has made against the negroes he has a large following among them. It was during his second campaign for Governor that he declared he would join any mob to lynch a negro who had insulted a white woman. It was largely on this issue that he was elected, and in spite of his utterances and violent speeches against the inferior race he secured many of their votes.

Gov Tillman entered politics in 1885, or rather at that time began a general Tillman movement. He lost one eye when a boy, and obscure was he in the family circle that only those who were connected with him by blood knew of this unhappy incident. In 1876 he joined a military company and the following year was elected Captain. He was one of the noted "Red Shirt Brigade" during the Hampton campaign of 1876, when the whites were struggling for supremacy over the blacks, and became somewhat of a terror to the negroes of his neighborhood. After this he subsided into a planter and never left the vicinity of home until 1886, when he made his first speech at Bennettville at a meeting of the State Agricultural Society. He made a demagogic appeal among the farmers, and he saw his opportunity. Instead of treatises upon the soil and crops he gave it a political turn and shaped it so as to array the farming element against the city brokers. His popularity increased until 1890, when he was nominated for Governor, thirty out of the thirty-five counties in the State going for him against Gen. Earl. Then the line between the two factions was distinctly drawn and Tillman began. Since then his history is well known. He succeeded in overthrowing the ring at one time so completely as to be [illegible] Wade Hampton for the United States Senate and send the present incumbent, [illegible] Washington in his place. Then followed the dispensary law and his fight with the court over its constitutionality.

Tillman Faction Controls.

The Tillman faction has complete control of the political machine and with the exception of the Seventh and First Districts every Congressional district was elected upon the Tillman platform. The First District sent a negro, [illegible] Murray, and the Seventh elected Judge [illegible] to succeed Brawley, who was appointed United States District Judge by President [illegible] The conservative element under Senator Butler has issued a call to reorganize the party, declaring that Gov. Tillman has placed himself out of it by [illegible] Ocala platform. Senator Butler has [illegible] same but hopeless fight, and while [illegible] able to succeed and influence of Tillman may have subsided in that State, he is utterly unable to wage a successful campaign during the coming fall.

In Georgia the fight is carried on upon a high and elevated plane and intellect and political sagacity are made the issue, whereas in South Carolina prejudice and passion only are at play. Opinions and convictions of a lifetime are brushed aside and hero worship is the order of the day, and the vital issue in the canvass is the masses against the affluent—the farmer against the city.

CALIFORNIA BOURBONS ON THE RUN.

Republicans Expect to Secure a Solid Delegation in the Next House.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—That California will be represented in the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress by a solid Republican delegation is more than probable. Of its present Representatives four are Democrats, two are Republicans, and one is a Demo-Populist. The promise that the Republicans will win all the districts now held by their opponents and hold the two they already have is due largely to the dissatisfaction the Democratic Congress and administration have given to the voters of California, but the hopeful Republican prospect is due in a measure also to local conditions.

In the First District Thomas J. Geary, the present member, has been renominated by the Democrats. Geary's course respecting the Chinese gave him considerable popularity, and this, together with Republican disaffection, gave him a plurality of 6,183 at the last election. But the district was even then Republican, as Harrison received in it a plurality over Cleveland at the same election of 893. Some of the charm of the Chinese registration law has now worn off and a Democratic insurrection has broken out against Geary in some of the counties because of his vote against the Wilson bill and his free criticism of the administration. The convention that nominated him took occasion to lament his heresies, but held that the Democratic principles he had retained outweighed those he had been false to, and since no one else of strength could be found who was willing to make the race delegates who had been damning him forgave him and indorsed him. The Republican nominee, Judge Barham, is a strong man and an energetic campaigner. Already he has visited nearly all of the fourteen counties of the district, and is making effective arguments on the stump. It is said that Geary hesitated about entering the field this year, the indications being so unpropitious, and that he is making the fight with only half-hearted hope.

Another Democrat who has lost confidence is Congressman Caminetti of the Second District. Before the district convention was held it was both reported and denied that Caminetti had decided to stay out of politics this year. When the delegates met his law partner assured them that the Congressman would not refuse a nomination if his party insisted upon his making the race again. Acting upon this assurance the convention named Caminetti unanimously. Two weeks later he communicated his declination to the Chairman of the convention and expressed surprise that telegrams he had sent from Washington at the time of the convention, refusing to be a candidate, had not been made public.

Caminetti Charged with Bad Faith.

His rejection of the nomination caused a sensation, and it was charged that his retirement was the result of a deal by which he was to profit in a material way for making it easy for Grove Johnson, the Republican candidate, to be elected. The district convention was reconvened Sept. 15 in this city. In the meantime the wife of the Congressman, who is in the State, had heard of the bad faith her husband was accused of, and telegraphed him at Washington the gist of what was being said against him. He telegraphed her in reply that to prove his innocence he was willing to run if the convention would once more nominate him. This telegram caused him to be again chosen, and Mrs. Caminetti addressed the convention, promising her husband would this time stick. The action of this convention summarily disposed of the aspirations of candidates who had been led by Caminetti's declination to enter the nomination, and the consequent ill-feeling and the general belief that Caminetti's refusal to run was caused by a fear of defeat heavily handicaps him. His plurality two years ago was 3,960, while Harrison, for President, received a plurality of 816 in the district, which shows it to be Republican normally. This year there is an active Populist candidate in the district, Burdette Cornell, who will be supported by a good many of those who voted for Caminetti at the last election. Johnson, the Republican candidate, is one of the most brilliant lawyers in the State, has served with credit in the Legislature, and his election is regarded as practically assured.

Old Fight Is On Again.

In the Third District it is the old fight of Hilborn against English over again. Hilborn was given the certificate two years ago, the face of the returns giving him a plurality of 25. English instituted a contest and was seated by the Democratic House. Some time Hilborn's excess of votes will be big enough to prevent any question as to his election. Harrison's plurality in the district in 1892 was 1,210.

Congressman Maguire, the Democratic member from the Fourth District, is a candidate for re-election. His plurality at the last election was 1,771. His district comprises more than half of San Francisco, and it is believed that there has been a considerable change of sentiment in that city favorable to the Republicans since the beginning of the present administration. Maguire showed that he was not confident of a reelection to Congress when he sought to obtain the Democratic nomination for the Governorship, to which office there is little chance of the election of a Democrat this year. Maguire's fight against the bill to fund the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific roads will give him votes, but whether these will offset those the Central Pacific interest can poll against him is a question.

In the Fifth District Congressman Loud is again the Republican candidate. [illegible] plurality last time was 966, and it will be larger this year. His Democratic opponent is Joseph P. Kelly, a San Francisco politician who, since his nomination, has been charged with bolstering by men of his own party, including members of the San Francisco Democratic committee. Democratic newspapers concede that his candidacy is a disgrace and call for his withdrawal. But he is not of the withdrawing kind. It makes no practical difference whether he stays in or not so far as Loud's election is concerned. A better Democrat than Kelly would also lead his party to defeat.

Cannon May Be Defeated.

The Sixth District is now represented by Marion Cannon, who was elected by the Democrats and Populists. This year there is no fusion, there being three candidates in the contest. Los Angeles, the leading county of the district, is heavily Republican. The counties comprising the district gave Harrison in 1892 a plurality of 3,336, and this year the Republican candidate for Congress is likely to have double that. In this district, as well as in other sections of the State, the sugar beet growers will make their indignation over the repeal of the sugar bounty law tell in the returns. The passage of the hybrid tariff act has been followed by a reduction in the value of beets per ton, and the beet farmer will be an ardent Democrat who will not vote for a Republican candidate for Congress this year. But this is merely one element of dissatisfaction. There are several others. This coast is tired of Democracy.

Bowers, the Republican Congressman from the Seventh District, who is running again, has his election assured. His plurality in 1892 was 987. He was renominated by acclamation, every county in the district having instructed for him. With his party so thoroughly united in his support, and a prospect of many converts to Republicanism in the district, the San Diego member's plurality promises to reach high figures.

It can be seen, therefore, that the Republicans have good reason to expect the election of their candidates in all the districts of the State.

Large Shipments for Uncle Sam's Navy.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 28.—The largest shipment of material ever made by the Bethlehem iron company for Uncle Sam's navy was sent out tonight, consigned to Cramp's shipyard. There was a train of twenty-one cars carrying one 17-inch barbette weighing 400 tons, and coming tower for the Massachusetts, and five 18-inch side armor plates for the Indiana weighing thirty tons each.

Homes and Tombs.

The Egyptians bestowed great labor on their tombs and little on their homes. They regarded the latter as mere temporary shelter, but the

ARE IN DEEP SPIRITS.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS DISCOURAGED AT THE PROSPECT.

Editor William E. Singerly, Democratic Candidate for Governor, Tells the Members of His Party It Is No Use to Try to Elect Him—It Is Asserted the Republican Plurality This Fall Will Be as High as 250,000—Great Dearth of Democratic Candidates.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—Pennsylvania Democrats never have had any good years, but the harvest of Bourbon votes this fall promises to be smaller than ever. It is asserted the Republican plurality in the Keystone State this fall will be as high as 250,000.

The Republican State ticket is a strong one. Gen. Daniel E. Hastings, the nominee for Governor, is personally popular from one end of the State to the other, and he has entered upon the canvass with a vim that would make him a formidable opponent even in a Democratic State. Starting from his home at Bellefonte last week, he has visited half a dozen towns on the way to Pittsburg, and the story of his itinerary is almost monotonous in its repetitions of enthusiastic outpourings of the people to hear him expound Republican doctrine. On the other hand, the State Democracy has hardly begun to bestir itself. William E. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Record*, is the nominee for Governor.

Candidate Singerly leads in advising the Democrats that it is useless to attempt to elect him Governor. Every one knows why this is true, but Mr. Singerly is pleased to assert the reason is the Philadelphia wing of the Democracy is torn by dissensions growing out of the McAleer incident. At any rate he purposes to devote his attention to electing as many Democratic Congressmen, legislators, and county officials as is possible.

Confidence and Enthusiasm.

Everywhere in the Republican ranks are found confidence and enthusiasm, and there's no dearth of candidates for nominations. Among the Democrats it is just the reverse. The only ones, seemingly, that take any interest in the campaign are the committeemen and the rag-tag that is always on hand to grasp the mite they may make out of it. There is a manifest reluctance on the part of Democrats to become candidates, and tickets are completed with the greatest difficulty. There is also noticeable among the Democrats a marked disinclination to throw away good money, consequently campaign funds are low. Even the officeholders stand back when the collector comes around.

There are ten Democrats in the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation. Four of these seats are said to be sure for the Republicans this fall, and it is asserted there is splendid opportunity for overtures in three others. The four districts the Republicans are said to be sure of capturing are the Twelfth, which sent William J. Hines to Congress by 1,462 plurality, and last February gave a Republican plurality of 3,438 for Galusha A. Grow for Congressman-at-Large; the Thirteenth, which James B. Reilly carried by 1,961, but which since has given Grow 1,341 plurality; the Twenty-fourth, where William A. Sipe had 1,355 plurality, and where the Republicans last spring had a plurality of 4,000; and the Twenty-sixth, in which Joseph C. Sibley's plurality of 3,387 has been turned into a Republican plurality of 5,913.

The three districts of which the Republicans have great hopes are the Eighth, which elected Howard Mutchler by 4,500 plurality and where ex-Attorney-General Kirkpatrick, the Republican nominee, has for his opponent an obscure Democrat from Pike County; the Seventeenth, which gave Simon P. Wolverton 5,000 plurality, in which "Farmer" Kulp, a particularly popular Republican, is the nominee; and the Nineteenth, which sent Frank E. Beltzhoover to Washington with 4,000 plurality and in which Col. H. Strubinger, a Democrat especially offensive to the A. P. A.'s and similar societies, is the candidate this year, having for an opponent Col. Stahle, a veteran campaigner.

There is said to be also a chance that Samuel J. Randall's old district might be carried by the Republicans. The defeat of Congressman McAleer for renomination has caused much ill feeling and there is talk of an independent Democratic candidate to oppose Joseph P. McCullan, the regular nominee. Gubernatorial Candidate Singerly said the other day a triangular fight in the district means Republican victory. The Democrats are expected to hold the Ninth and Twenty-eighth Districts, which two years ago gave pluralities of 11,000 and 4,000 respectively. They are conceded to be Democratic.

The Republicans expect to make as large gains in the State Legislature as they do in the Congressional delegation.

While the Democrats in the eastern part of the State are squabbling over the McAleer turndown, which they agree will cost the State ticket 100,000 votes, the Republicans are working. In the western part of the State both parties are working, but in different ways. The Republicans are working for votes, while the Democratic leaders are seeking candidates.

Prominent politicians say Senator Quay and C. L. Magee have a perfect understanding, and that the way the Republican votes will pile up in Pennsylvania next November will astound even those familiar with Keystone State majorities.

IT SETS PEOPLE A-GUESSING.

Col. Morrison's Return to Take Part in the Illinois Campaign.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—In the return of Col. William R. Morrison to take part in the campaign in Illinois at this time some people see, or believe they see, the initiative movement in the long-talked-of plan to bring out a "Western man" for the first place on the Democratic National ticket in 1896. In the selection of Franklin MacVeagh as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in the ensuing campaign in Illinois it was a significant fact the Morrison forces offered no opposition to the nomination. In fact they quietly acquiesced in the selection made by the State convention, and it was apparent if their chief political aspirations it was for some place other than a seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Morrison was the father of tariff reform in this country as extolled from the Democratic standpoint. He was [illegible] of the Ways and Means committee [illegible] tional Congress when the Democratic reform movement was in [illegible] and his co-workers in Congress [illegible] laid the foundation for the [illegible] victory of 1892. As the pioneer [illegible] form the Democrats are friendly [illegible] believe his election to the Presidency would be the natural culmination of the tariff reform movement in this State, and also a fitting tribute to the statesman who has fought the battles of the party for a quarter of a century.

It is mainly in the Congressional District [illegible] Democrats succeeded [illegible] paign. The two [illegible] posed largest [illegible] Morrison represented [illegible] teen consecutive years. [illegible] will open next week when [illegible] Morrison, Franklin MacVeagh, and other Democratic lights will open the campaign in earnest in St. Clair County. Senator Shelby M. Cullom, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, and other Republicans of national reputation will also take a hand in the fight in the Twenty-first Congressional District. In the election of 1892 the counties now composing the Twenty-first District voted as follows:

Counties.	Harrison.	Cleveland.
Marion	1,264	2,709
Clinton	1,729	1,729
St. Clair	9,327	7,207
Monroe	1,722	1,611
Washington	1,189	1,805
Perry	1,781	1,030
Randolph	1,783	2,764
Total	17,795	20,030

While the Democratic majority was 3,000 votes two years ago, the most sanguine Democrats do not hope for that [illegible] at the next election. It [illegible] will be pleased if they carry the district at all. There will be nearly 40,000 votes cast in the [illegible] district, and the Republicans feel confident of their ability to [illegible] it.

Ex-State Senator John J. Higgins, the Democratic nominee, and E. J. Murphy, the Republican candidate, are both men of recognized ability. [illegible]

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DR. MELOY ON HESING.

CONDEMNATION FOR PROPOSED LETTER CARRIERS' PARADE.

Remarks Pronounced Against the Request Issued by the Postmaster—Say It Is Equivalent to an Order—Bishop Fallows Says the Law Provides for an Inspection of Old Clothes, Not for a Display of New Ones—His Congregation Passes on Resolutions.

The ordered Postmaster Hesing for a parade of uniforms of letter carriers Sunday was handled without gloves in Chicago ministers yesterday. Dr. and Bishop Fallows both severely criticised under the sanction of which the parade was ordered for the inspection of old clothing, not for the showing off of new ones. The action of the Postmaster was condemned, and it was said the request, like that of the Queen of England, is equivalent to an order by the Postmaster.

The prelude to the sermon delivered in the First United Presbyterian church last night by Dr. W. T. Meloy, in vigorous manner, objected to the proposed parade of Postoffice employés ordered by Postmaster Hesing. Said:

It is long been my conviction that the fullest degree of liberty possible for a people in the State and to the citizen is found in obedience to the laws which God gave to men. It is further my conviction, and this has been confirmed by experience, that just in so far as we depart from these laws we enable petty tyrants to put their heels on our necks. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, we saw to letter carriers as well as other men. It is laid down as ordained that by the labor of six days the human family shall be able to provide for seven. But, greed and avarice add to not satisfied to demand such work to toil for the profit of the overworker. How does it affect letter carriers as well as other men? If there is no next Lord's day the mail carriers of the city must come together and walk four abreast through the streets? Do they not exercise enough? Do the postal regulations require this extra service? Or is it ordered by one who is ready to put the religious sentiments of the people to the test to gratify his own personal vanity? For one at least these faithful citizens are forced to be Hesing's slaves. It is an un-American act that is opposed to the very spirit and genius of our laws. Such a man who held his office by the favor of some foreign power would scarcely make such a demand on these faithful citizens and honest servants. I received, with Mr. Hesing's compliments, a few days ago a copy of a speech lately delivered in Louisville. In it he says: "We Catholics, of German birth or birth most emphatically protest against the interference of our national enemies." Thus it appears that German Roman Catholicism is to rule America. This is a beautiful specimen of Hesingism. (I mean Hesing.) Under the rule and regulation for the government of the United States Regulations, p. 205, Sec. 613, and may be seen in any postal station. It is as follows: "Postmasters at free delivery offices will cause a careful inspection of carriers' uniforms to be made as often as twice a year before orders for new ones shall be issued. Carriers will not require a new suit or any article of clothing purchased when that in use may be found by careful examination or repairs to be fit for a longer service. When proper he may order new uniforms or parts thereof to be provided by any carrier and thereafter shall appear on duty in the uniform so ordered." The inspection is not to be made of clothes, but of old ones. The law is for the protection of the carrier when he has been compelled to abandon clothing that is not fit for service. Our official thinks he is dressing with the times when he goes out on a parade to show off the condition of clothing which he has ordered to be worn. The inspection of clothes, which is required by the postal regulations, shall see if the clothing is fit for service, not to see if carriers have new clothes. The inspection shall be upon the clothes, but it seems to be the custom to parade the clothes. This is probably the largest thing Mr. Hesing has of personal merit. He eagerly denounces Puritan bigotry, which he says has never been a more vicious specimen of petty and unlawful tyranny than it will make Oct. 7 if the authorities at Washington permit the parade." In order to see that the clothes are worn and unfit for use, the inspection of uniforms which have been worn by the hard-earned wages of carriers, is ordered to be faithfully in the heat of summer and storms of winter.

The law of God is disregarded; the law of the land is disregarded; the rights of the people are disregarded; religious convictions of American citizens are disregarded by some, who says: "We German Catholics emphatically protest against interference of our national enemies." The audacity of the man that no one shall be dismissed who whose religious convictions interfere with the trade made no discussion here. The time will come when more than half of these employés who have been wronged will have an opportunity to in some way make an adjustment of the uneven balance.

I charge that we are interfering with the rights of others I have only to say it is not a foreign to ourselves to take an interest in the wrongs inflicted on our brothers. Gentlemen, citizens, you have been wronged by being ordered by these new uniforms without inspection of your old ones, and you will remain as one would wear the chains riveted on the limbs by tyranny? Your families have been wronged. God's law has been despised. His laws have been violated. No display of power can make your servitude less galling. Let the shame of this wrong stir your souls every time you look on this attire.

BISHOP FALLOWS AGAINST THE PARADE.

His Congregation Votes to Ask Hesing to Dispense with Sunday Inspection.

Bishop S. S. Fallows of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church addressed his congregation today, by request, on the subject of the parade of the mail carriers, proposed to be held on the Lake Front next Sunday. There was a large attendance. He spoke in substance as follows:

"Whenever there arises from a prospective condition of things in which the United States Government or this city has particular interest and concern, it is the duty of us. Mr. Hesing, the Postmaster, announces a review or inspection of the letter carriers of the postal service in this city to be held next Sabbath day. The review or inspection is ordered under the direction of the postal laws and regulations providing that Postmasters at free delivery points cause careful inspection of mail carriers' uniforms twice each year with the view of keeping mail carriers well-dressed. The section also provides that carriers shall not be required to purchase new uniforms unless the clothes they have are worn and unfit for use, because in dress beyond all that is required, according to the postal regulations. The proposed affair is an inspection of clothes and not a parade of new ones. It will be seen that there was no authority for a parade. The letters as a minister of the gospel, and as a minister of the gospel, intend to appear as a carper at evils in the public service, for there is no one in my mind but that the postal service has vastly improved recently. I give the credit of having the best of intentions in regard to the matter, for it has truthfully said the inspection or reviews of the kind on a week day without missing every of the mails. But approaching the matter more in the line of an argument than in what I say the government does not require or not provide this contemplated Sunday parade of mail carriers. The truth is distinctly stated that to be the foundation of my argument.

If the government did make such a request I should protest against the government's all the vehemence of my nature. Our country is committed in all of its departments against Sunday work, and Mr. Hesing, while he be a fact as an official of the government officials in Chicago. Knowing it he does not require a carrier to take part in the review which he instituted, and I am told by some that he recently called together 500 men of his force and told them they need not come if they were not so disposed. For this act Mr. Hesing full credit, but at the same time knowing human nature and the circumstances of this case the request is like the request of the Queen of Spain to the Emperor of Germany—it is a command and will be regarded as such. Mr. Hesing addressed his 500 men, telling them they need not participate unless they desired. There was not a single voice raised in protest. Now, in view of my own personal knowledge of the many men of the 500 who were on duty Sunday review and would have refused had they dared to do so. In this matter Mr. Hesing's declaration for the man to be present at the review and the Postmaster's request for them to assemble for review are without the rights of the men as such. The command for them to do so. I enter my protest to the parade or the review because of the bad lesson it would be toward government observance of the Sabbath. I say, therefore, that the rather serious infringement upon the Sabbath day. Have one delivery less and have one a week day."

The congregation now considered the resolutions offered by Mr. Hesing, and after a short discussion it was decided by a vote of 30 to 1 that the resolutions be not passed.

DR. NOBLE PROTESTS AGAINST PARADE.

He Scores Postmaster Hesing for Forcing His Men to March Sunday.

Dr. F. A. Noble of the Union Park Congregational Church, in speaking of the letter carrier review next Sunday, said last night:

"There are events so serious in this city they should alarm every patriotic citizen. One of these is the desecration of Sunday. You perhaps read Dr. Meloy's interview with Mr. Hesing, on the review of the letter carriers Sunday, Oct. 7. When Mr. Hesing was asked if the interview was true he said it was. He said it was his job and he would conduct it. Here we have men in public office who are going to parade the streets of Chicago Sunday. This government itself, which has received its liberty under George Washington, who honored Sunday; this government has brought this invasion of the Lord's day. The carriers, who have secured their positions by hard work, are obliged to submit. It is a crime not only against them but against every laboring man, who should protest against working seven days a week. It is said the law demands the carriers must pass in review March 1 and Oct. 1. Well, it isn't Oct. 1 next Sunday. We ought to take measures to look up the high moral sense of this community. We want to rise and stay there. We want honesty in general government and fair dealing in public offices. Thousands of dollars are stolen from the public treasury. One of the men put up for office is escorted as having gotten his half million dollars by just such processes as I have enumerated. If these men were dissected in a moral laboratory they would be found to contain five parts absolute incompetency and five parts downright corruption. Why don't you go to the primaries and help decide this question? If good men will not nominate the machine will put up their men. It is for you to say that you will vote no such ticket. Chicago's name should not go abroad as a city sending men to Washington of whom it is ashamed.

GOES BEYOND HIS AUTHORITY.

Attorney Gault Tells Methodists Hesing Has No Right to Order a Parade.

Members of the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church last night entered a strenuous protest against Postmaster Hesing's proposed street parade of letter-carriers next Sunday by passing resolutions condemning his order. The Rev. J. B. Lucas occupied the pulpit, as the regular pastor, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, was in Galena attending the conference there. Attorney T. H. Gault presented the resolutions, a copy of which is presented in another part of THE TRIBUNE. When the question was put to a rising vote every person in the big auditorium responded. Mr. Gault said the Postmaster had issued his orders and it was the purpose of the church to show him it disapproved. He had used a power which was not vested in him as Postmaster. It was not alone a desecration of the Lord's day, but it was a physical necessity which required men to rest one day in seven.

OFFENSE TO CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT.

The Rev. A. K. Parker Regards the Parade as Totally Unnecessary.

The Rev. A. K. Parker made a brief reference to the Sunday parade of the letter carriers during the evening service at the Central Baptist Church, Jackson boulevard. He commended the action taken by representatives of the Christian sentiment of Chicago in protest against the unnecessary offense offered to that sentiment by the announcement of Postmaster Hesing's intention to review officials of his department Sunday. The parade, he said, would be a totally unnecessary interference with the peace and tranquility with which Christian people associate the Sabbath, and which as citizens they have a right to enjoy undisturbed.

Protest from a Carrier.

CHICAGO, P.-O. STATION, Sept. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article in THE TRIBUNE of the 27th inst. entitled, "It Tires Their Feet," was very appropriate and we, the carriers of this station hope the Postmaster will derive a great deal of benefit from its perusal. We also wish to tender you our hearty thanks for the publication you take in the cause of right and justice to a class of men whose troubles, trials, and hardships seldom get before the newspapers. We have not so much to say about the parade in full, but there are other things that should be noticed in connection therewith. It is all very nice to have a boutonniere and white gloves to suit Mr. Hesing's exalted taste, but it's quite another thing when he sends his agents around the next pay day to collect 20 cents for what we did not want and can never use again. That little insignificant Hesing parade has troubled our worthy Postmaster so much of late that he has issued an edict that all carriers whose vacations occur during the first half of October will have the same deferred till the end of May. It is a downright injustice to over 140 men who have worked steadily all summer and planned for their annual vacation. If the Great Mogul of the Chicago P. O. had issued his order last July then we would have been prepared for it, but to issue it about two weeks beforehand will discommode many, and will be the means of making our beloved P. M. seem like a very small man in the eyes of the public. And this is not all. Carriers have been compelled to purchase their uniforms of one firm, because that firm offered to make them for \$1.50 less than other tailors would do it. But the other tailors would not sell them to our station and we paid for them and there was no complaint, but now some carriers living a long way from the heart of the city are obliged to lose a trip to go downtown, plus paying carfare, and seven times out of ten the clothes do not fit and another trip, and perhaps two or three, have to be made; and when pay-day comes part of our wages is withheld to apply on our clothes. In the name of heaven are we not American citizens, and are we not able to pay for our clothes without the intervention of Mr. Hesing or his agents? We would like to give you our names and that of the station where we are employed, but if we did we would soon be in the army of the unemployed. Thanking you for past favors, we remain your friends.

CARRIERS OF A NORTH SIDE STATION.

WORKMEN'S CLUB IS ONLY A FANCY.

Little Chance of Its Becoming a Reality in St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—The story sent out from Milwaukee relating how the Simmons Hardware company, mindful of the moral and religious welfare of its 500 employé, was to establish a non-sectarian religious club among them turns out to be untrue. The facts in the case are: S. C. Simmons formerly resided in a handsome residence at Twenty-seventh and Olive streets. The encroachment of boarding-houses and other industries made the neighborhood undesirable for his residence and Mr. Simmons followed the example of other wealthy citizens and moved West. He could not rent his old residence, and not knowing what to do with it his son suggested that it be furnished and supplied with magazines and given to the employés as a clubhouse. Nothing was done in the matter and Mr. Simmons went North for the summer. Here he met an old friend in Mr. Duckworth, an ex-Presbyterian minister. Mr. Duckworth had intended to come to St. Louis and Mr. Simmons told him he thought of giving his old home over to his employés and invited Mr. Duckworth to become a member of the club in case it was organized. Mr. Duckworth gladly consented. Mr. Simmons returned to St. Louis and found a real estate agent waiting for him to ask an option on the property in question. Mr. Simmons named a price which appeared to the agent so low he thought Mr. Simmons was joking. Mr. Simmons said he would rather sell the place at a sacrifice than be bothered with it. This shows what a brilliant opportunity the club has for coming into existence. The option of course may be forfeited and the club idea passed out, but if so it will be devoid of all religious character, except such as may be furnished by the members.

BEARS AMONG WESTERN TOURISTS

They Raid Camps in the Yellowstone Park—Deer and Elk Abundant.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Sept. 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—The tourist season in the Yellowstone National Park is about ended. The hotels will close in a few days and in a month's time only a few soldiers will be left in that vast domain. The travel in the park this season has been light. This was mainly due to the tie-up on the Northern Pacific during the best part of the season and to other railroad strikes. The number of tourists who visited the park this summer by the means of private conveyance was about the same as for last year. Capt. Anderson, who has command of Fort Yellowstone and who is superintendent of the park, reports a greater number of deer, elk, and bear within the boundaries of the national reserve than in any year past. The bears have been a great annoyance to tourists and to those who stay at the hotels during the entire season. They seem to know they will not be molested, for they raid camps and even make regular visits to the hotels. The elk and deer roam the vast wilderness in

HONOR THE ARMY MEN

RECEPTION TO THE SOLDIER-PREACHERS AT GALENA, ILL.

Interesting Incident of the Rock River Conference—Three Sunday Morning Services Fail to Accommodate the Crowds Who Seek Admission to the Churches—Bishop Vincent Preaches One of the Sermons—Women to Renew War on the Saloon Fart in Indiana.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The Union Army Veterans Association of the Rock River Conference was tendered a reception by E. D. Kittoe Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Turner Hall last evening. The members of the Conference Association are as follows: The Rev. W. H. Smith, President, late Captain Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry; the Rev. James W. Lee, Secretary, late Captain Ninety-third Illinois Infantry; W. D. Atchison, Horace W. Bolton, James L. Backus, John M. Caldwell, Barton H. Cartwright, Lewis Curtis, Grover C. Clark, Festus P. Cleveland, John O. Foster, George K. Hoover, William H. Holmes, John Adams, Franklin A. Hardin, E. S. Holed, John Hitchcock, James W. Lee, William J. Liberton, James H. Moore, A. B. Mettler, A. H. Miller, William H. Smith, A. H. Schoonmaker, Thomas R. Satterfield, S. Wardle, M. M. Stokes, W. A. Spencer, J. C. Stoughton, William H. Tuttle, W. H. Tibbles, Charles G. Trusdell, J. J. Tobias, G. R. Vanborn, Isaiah Villars, Alonzo C. Wakeman, George H. Wells, T. H. Haggerty, Thomas Strowbridge, and W. H. Wilkinson.

The address of welcome was delivered by Capt. William Rippin. Interest was equally divided between the exercises in connection with this annual reunion of the soldier-preachers and the conference session at the First Methodist Church. Notwithstanding a pouring rain both houses were filled to overflowing.

Richest Preacher in the World.

At the church Dr. Goucher, who has the reputation of being the wealthiest preacher in the country if not in the world, addressed the audience. Dr. Goucher is the founder of the Goucher Woman's College at Baltimore. He has built and supports over 100 churches in India, more than forty in China, and as many in Japan. Four students from the African Methodist college, known as the Philander Smith College, at Little Rock, Ark., furnished the music last evening. They also presented the cause of raising funds for the completion of the college building, and a collection amounting to $72 was taken for them. Chaplain McCabe and Dr. W. A. Spencer addressed the meeting, which was to the public the most interesting session during the conference.

Three Sunday Morning Services.

This morning at 9 o'clock the annual conference love feast was held in the First Methodist Church, led by the Rev. W. D. Atchison. The Sunday morning services were held as follows: Bishop Vincent preached in Turner Hall, Dr. Frank M. Bristol in the South Presbyterian Church, the Rev. N. H. Axtell in the First Presbyterian Church, and three houses were crowded to their utmost capacity. Turner Hall, which will seat 1,000 people, could not be reached from outside on account of the crowds around it unable to gain admission. Every seat was taken long before 10 o'clock.

A song service was led by the Rev. W. S. Nickle, late assistant pastor of the Clark Street Church, whose pastoral duties will doubtless be changed to-morrow to the Hardin, La Salle County, Methodist Church. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Arrowbridge of Chicago, and a solo sung by Miss Ciara Reynolds of Galena. The text Dr. Goucher of Baltimore read the scripture lesson. A solo was sung by Mrs. O. Murray of Chicago, who sang the same solo a few years ago in City Hall Chapel, grandson of Charles Wesley furnishing the accompaniment. This announcement made the solo of double interest to the Methodist heart.

Bishop Vincent's Sermon.

Bishop Vincent in his sermon said:

I glorify the Apostle James, I glorify the Apostle James, the translation of James. Study of the age of the world will show that James is peculiarly adapted to its needs for bettering its condition. The age is an age of intense practical common-mindedness. One of the perils of the church is the promised opening to young men about to start in these enterprises. It is an age of so fish luxury, of avarice, when a man gets power by the use of cruelty and oppression, but Jas. w says: "Go to now, ye rich." This is an age of social distinction. Here James again make a protest. Our mission is to lift and to help and show the spirit of Christ. Our religion is to be one; it is to be at the very basis of the good works to be performed. This is an age of opportunity. It is an age of easy-going faith. Christian men and women are in danger of concealing the dangers to which the world is exposed. It is their duty to proclaim to men their peril, not to suppress and hush the truths for fear of giving offense.

This afternoon the Bishop administered the rite of ordination to the class of twenty-three candidates for deacon's orders. He was assisted by the presiding elders. A class of thirteen were afterward ordained elders. The impressive ceremony was performed by the laying on of hands by Bishop Vincent, Chaplain McCabe, Dr. Van Anda, Dr. Lake, Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Williamson, and Elder Demmitt. At the close of the ceremonies incident to the ordination ceremonies Bishop Vincent administered the right of baptism to the little daughter, Gladys Emma, of the Rev. and Mrs. O. E. Murray of Morgan Park (Chicago) Church.

Memorial services were held for the three members of conference who died during the last year. Chautauqua occurred during the third early this evening vesper services were held in the Presbyterian Church, and this at the First Presbyterian Church, and this evening Chaplain McCabe conducted the services in the interest of world-wide missions at Turner Hall.

Among the ministers in attendance is the Rev. A. Dickens, who comes from the Methodist Church at Paw Paw, Lee County, Ill. Dickens is a nephew of the novelist, Charles Dickens. The Rev. Dr. Frank Bristol's father was in early days editor of the Galena Courier, and his son carried papers for the printing office. Dr. Bristol tells how he shouted for his paper the news of Gen. Grant's capture of Fort Donelson, and how rapidly he disposed of his papers that day.

[It begins to look as if the Emmanuel Methodist Church at Evanston is to be left without a pastor. A telegram was received at Evanston yesterday from the committee which went from the church to the conference at Galena, asking that the congregation meet the committee Tuesday evening. This committee, consisting of James F. Grier, C. G. Baring, and J. L. Whitlock, went to conference for the purpose of securing the services of one of two or three ministers that it had been instructed if possible to get. Discouraging reports have been received from the committee to the effect that it would be unable to secure any one of these ministers. In such a case it is said, the church will notify the conference to appoint a pastor, but will supply the pulpit from Sunday to Sunday by prominent local Chicago preachers.]

ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE.

German Methodists Begin Their Session at Dubuque, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The semi-centennial session of the German Methodist Episcopal Church conference commenced here this evening. Among the speakers were Captain McCabe of New York and Bishop Bowman of St. Louis. The ordination of ministers took place this evening.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The annual conference and camp-meeting of the Seventh Day Adventists, which has been in session here for the last three weeks, will end at sundown to-morrow. Over one hundred persons who were converted during the meeting were baptized in the river this morning.

MCLEANSBORO, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The conference love-feast was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, and was conducted by the Rev. J. B. Ravenscroft of Fairfield. Owing to an injury received recently Bishop Mallalieu was unable to preach, but his place was filled by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, who delivered two sermons, one at 11 a. m. and the other at 3 p. m. A class of deacons was ordained after the morning services and elders in the afternoon. Tonight services were held in all the Protestant churches in the city by members of the conference.

TO BLOW UP THE NEW SALOON FORT.

Owner Sells Out When He Hears of the Women's Latest Project.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—The saloon war has broken out again in Burlington. In this village, twelve miles west of here, the only saloon has been "dynamited" out of existence six times in the last two years by an organization composed of women exclusively. A short time ago the women after applying the explosive went at the shattered building with axes, sledges, and crowbars, and after reducing it to kindling wood turned it and the liquor in the street. Bert Wills, the proprietor, then erected a structure in the form of a fort of heavy oak plank with iron supports, the office being without windows or doors, a small hole being left in the rear for patrons. The premises were constantly guarded to prevent unfriendly persons from molesting the place.

Meanwhile the women were not idle. No sooner was the building completed than they had plans laid to destroy it. The destruction will be laid for last night, but the proprietor got wind of it, and sold out to a man from Kokomo, after which he fled to a more congenial clime. Notice was at once served on the new man that his saloon would go the usual dynamite route in five days if he persisted in continuing the business. The saloonkeeper says he has some dynamite traps laid himself that will catch whoever attempts to de-troy his place.

Intense excitement exists and bloodshed may result. The women declare they are in the fight to a finish. As they have never yet failed in their undertakings they will not let up until the detested ginmill is wiped out of existence. They always try moral and legal means first, and as a last resort the torch and dynamite.

CELEBRATED THE CENTURY OF LIFE.

Mrs. Roberts Wears a Gown Made Eighty-two Years Ago but in Style Again.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Katherine Roberts, mother of Byron Roberts, receiver of the Hutchinson and Southern railroad, ce ebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth in this city today at her son's residence. Representatives of four generations, including children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, were in attendance and there were more than fifty of them, some of whom appeared older than the vigorous centenarian. Sharp Neighbor, aged 82, and Mrs. Celinda Powelson, aged 81, brother and sister of Mrs. Roberts, both residents of New Philadelphia, O., were present. Mrs. Roberts wore today a gown made for her eighty-two years ago. It has a short waist and puffed sleeves, similar to dresses worn by young ladies of the present day.

READS HIS LETTERS TO ANOTHER GIRL.

Postoffice Assistant Says Jealousy Drove Her to Violate the Law.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Government officials trapped Miss Nora Welton, assistant at the Argenta Postoffice, into a violation of the law. She confesses that through curiosity and jealousy she opened a number of letters written by a young man to another young lady.

Rival Jewish Congregations Unite.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The annual observance of the Jewish New Year was held in Dubuque this evening to continue three days. A notable feature of this observance is the bringing together of the two congregations which have united, and will proceed to raise money to build a synagogue.

Gone to Gotham for a Forger.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Sheriff Riley of this city has gone to New York to get Peterson, the forger, who arrived there from Norway, and gave himself up Thursday.

JEWS WILL BE SAVED.

CONVOCATION SERMON AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Dr. William [illegible] on St. Paul's Prophecy—Israel Shall Be Saved—Jews Have Been Blind, But Will Become Zealots. Allusion to the Slumbering Darker Nations Under the Words Were Written.

Dr. William Wallace Everts Jr. of Haverhill, Mass., preached before the Baptist Union and the Divinity Alumni of the University of Chicago at the First Baptist Church yesterday on the ordination sermon of the University. Dr. Everts is a son of the late William Wallace Everts, deceased, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago from 1859 to 1879.

The speaker chose for his text Rom. xi., 26: "And so all Israel shall be saved." It was a discourse upon the Jews, their place in the history of the church, and their future as a constituent body of the Universal Church. Dr. Everts said in part:

And so Israel shall be saved. When Christ shall have counted all the nations of the earth except Israel, then Israel shall come, too, to worship Jesus Christ as its Lord. That is the order of the future of the world's history according to the Apostle Paul. A part of Israel is being saved, but the great hope is the whole race shall turn to God at once, and a nation be born in a day. This was the earlier interpretation. All Israel shall be saved. These are not the words of a poetic rabbi; they do not express the dream of an imaginative poet; they are not the conclusions of an astute statesman nor a profound philosopher. They are the utterance of a Christian apostle, who judged not by the sight of his eyes nor the hearing of his ears, for if he had he should have said, looking at the condition of the Jewish race and the wrongs that were being committed: "All Israel shall be lost." But instead he said: "All Israel shall be saved," because through the darkness of the present he saw the promise of the future.

In some respects it seems as though, judging by the sight of the eye and the hearing of the ear, there is less probability of the conversion of the Jew to Christianity today than when these words were uttered by the apostle. At that time the Jews were aggressors and the Christians were the sufferers. Today, and for fifteen hundred years, the Christians have been the aggressors and the Jews have been the sufferers. In the days of the apostle the Christians endured the persecution of the Jews with patience, meekness, and even with love for their tormentors.

Have Maintained Their Integrity.

There was more hope for the Jews in those days than now, when the name of Christ stirs to the depths of the soul their hatred for him whose adherents are trampling upon the Jewish nation. But the Jews, through all their history of persecution, have maintained their integrity as a race. Scattered and maligned, they retain the same characteristics which identified them in the days of the apostle. Over half a million were driven out of Spain in 1492; millions are driven out of Russia today. At this hour millions are seeking resting places all over the earth.

Will the Jew become a Christian? How can he become a Christian when Christian people persecute him as they do? The prospect looks not seem bright; it was not bright in the days of the apostle, it is less so now. But I would not have you ignorant of this fact that "Israel shall be saved." We must get this thought into our minds; we must believe it, and believe it with all our hearts—then there will be no more persecution of Israel. Paul saw all this persecution and all this abuse. He saw this centuries ago, and in this, the greatest of all his epistles, he endeavored to unite the Jews and the Gentiles, to sweep away the cancerous antipathy which existed between the races and substitute in its stead harmony, peace, and unity. And if there is a lesson to be learned by the Christian churches today, it is that all Israel shall be saved according to the purpose of God made known to his holy apostle.

But how is Israel going to be saved? What is the philosophy of it; what is the theory of it; what is the method of it? Is it by judging from scriptural principles? The great fathers of biblical history were Jews, and we have the announcement all nations of the earth shall be blessed in the seed of Abraham. Why should not the immediate sons of Abraham share in this blessing? Our Lord Jesus Christ said salvation is of the Jews. Now, if salvation comes from a Jew, the Jew, who is almost the Jew shuns [illegible] salvation? But you say 1,900 years have gone, and the Jews have not been converted. Yet they have wandered more than 1,900 years in heathenism, in idolatry, in the lowest degradation. Why should not the Jews be converted? Other heathen nations have been converted to Christ without any prior knowledge of God whatever. Israel has at least three-fourths of our Bible and all that is necessary is for Israel to accept the remaining one-fourth, which is but a development of the other parts. There are more than a thousand references in the Old Testament to the New, and when the Hebrew studies the New Testament in Hebrew it is like reading the Psalms or the Prophets. What is the difficulty? Why does not the Jew accept Christian Bible. Why not? Because he does not like Christians. You accepted the truth because it came to you in a pleasant way.

Must Show Superiority.

What do the learned rabbis say? They say the reason they do not believe in the Lord Jesus Christ is because Christians do not show "you do" not present any better morality than we have." In order to persuade them our gospel is a better covenant than their law we must establish conclusively that our principles and conditions are superior to their own. Only then and not until then will they begin to look for the causes of that betterment and superiority and accept the Christian faith. One of the parables of the prodigal son can be used as an illustration the Jew is the older and the Gentile the younger brother. As the father won over the older brother by working upon his jealousy, so can we influence the Jewish mind a similar way. Jealousy suggests the psychological explanation of the salvation of Israel. The Hebrew race is a keen race, and when they see the improvement which always comes with the reception of the gospel in its purity they will recognize their mistake and take on the new faith.

Frederick the Great asked one of his chaplains for the greatest evidence of the truth of the Christian faith. The chaplain replied, "The Jews—the riddle of history." Tomorrow the Jews celebrate another year. Three thousand three hundred years have they existed in history as a race. The Arabs and Chinese may be as old, but unlike them the Jews have been scattered over the earth. A German rabbi recently wrote: "It was the Romans and not the Jews who were responsible for the death of Christ. It was a Roman mob." Does not this seem to suggest the beginning of a feeling on the part of the Jews of the incongruity of their position? Who can tell why this race has been preserved through all these ages as a race distinct from other races unless it is that they may be saved as a distinct people at the end of time? Like the gulf stream which carries its warm waters through the cold waters of the Atlantic to the coasts of Sweden, a river in the ocean, so the Jewish race has come through the cold waters of history, passing by all the races that surrounded it and yet without mingling with those races. It has maintained the identity of its characteristics from the days of Paul.

It is through missionary work Israel is to be saved. The Gentiles can save Israel by saving the Gentiles, by showing in their own lives and works the spirit of him who is the Lord of both. Then shall all Israel be saved.

BASIS OF A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

President Harper's Address to the Students of the University of Chicago.

Solemnity, vesper services and President Harper's address were features of the convocation exercises at Kent Auditorium, the University of Chicago, yesterday afternoon. The choir of the Immanuel Baptist Church assisted.

President Harper delivered the opening address to incoming students and members of the university. He spoke as follows:

In university life there comes to be great familiarity one with another. Ours is a large family, made up of many brothers and sisters, each with his own tastes, his own shortcomings and excellencies, and the various peculiarities of those who make up this family to not long remain hidden. The man who seeks to hide these peculiarities by withdrawing from his fellows makes himself, in one sense at least, all the more conspicuous. Each member of our institutional community unveils himself from time to time to those with whom he associates. In this unveiling of ourselves, to those about us we furnish the data upon the basis of which they form their estimate of us. Some of us when younger were taught to tremble even at the thought of a God whose eye was always resting upon us. In these later days, characterized on the one hand by a cold and critical analysis of conduct and motive and on the other hand by magnifying the love of God at the expense of that other attribute, his justice—in these days we must tremble because the eye of man is always resting upon us. We may take exception to this constant watchfulness on the part of our neighbors, but the work of estimating will go on. We may dispute the accuracy of such estimates, we may in our desire to be better understood repel the verdict which others may pass upon us, yet it must be confessed our judgment of the world furnishes the basis of a reason for judging us. What is the basis upon which our judgments are founded? What particular possession do we all recognize to be the greatest possession is its influence for good, viewed from the standpoint of university bands? The greatest possession is clearly not the possession of wealth. The university itself must be rich if it is to have opportunity to accomplish its work. But the members of the university, instructors and students, do not stand in need of wealth to enable them to meet the requirements of university life. Of all kinds of life, experience has shown us university life is the most democratic. There is much of the communistic spirit in the university life.

It may seem strange to say it, but I think upon consideration you will agree with me, the ideal possession is not even knowledge or learning. Not that without knowledge or a desire to secure it there is admission to university life, or that any one rightly holds a place in this life who is not actuated by an overwhelming passion for the acquisition of knowledge or the discipline of mind which results from effort to acquire knowledge. The learned man who makes no use of his knowledge benefits society in no respect; the learned man who misuses the use of his learning—for his society has no punishment too severe. Learning is not an independent possession having no relationship to other things. It is only one of a group of elements which have much to do with the formation of character. Nor is it what a man does that furnishes the ideal of a true university life. His actions, however luminous they may appear to his fellows, must be enforced by noble spirit and purpose. In university life men do not receive their estimates at the hands of their fellowmen upon a less consideration.

It is usual to contrast the man of deeds with the man of words. Can such a test be applied to university life? Will a man stand high or low according as he seems to accomplish much or little? We recall one man who in later times filled the world with his name and reconstructed society. But he fell, and his activity great and varied as it was, fell with him. When Christ died all seemed to be lost so far as the world interpreted his acts. Upon what basis is Christ estimated? Take the opinion of those who denounce him and it is still so high no man has reached unto him.

Why does he occupy this unique position in the civilized world? Because of his possession of wealth? He did not have a place to lay his head. Because of learning? He accomplished nothing. Because of his great speech? He wrote nothing, and the words he uttered have been handed down in varied and colored form. Because he gave consolation to the comfortless and healed the sick? When he died his disciples were few and their expectations helpless.

His influence today controls the world because of the character of his life. It is the life we can be like him. His life was the model life—his influence the kind of influence every true man will seek to exert.

TRAMPS AROUND HENNEPIN CANAL.

Have Regular Camps in the Woods, but Are to Be Driven Out.

TISKILWA, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—It is reported here that there are hordes of tramps in the woods near Bureau, where the contractors are working on the Hennepin Canal. They have regular camps in the timber and live by begging from the neighboring farmers; failing in this they steal supplies and commit acts of highway robbery. The other day two men were held up by tramps just outside of the Village of Bureau, and Miss Weist, a daughter of a prominent farmer, was held up and robbed of a gold watch and $19 in money. The residents of this locality are becoming a armed and will make it unpleasant for the tramps to remain in the neighborhood. It is presumed the reports of the work on the canal and the number of men who would be given employment caused this exodus of tramps to this valley. Contractor Callahan has all the men he can use, as also has the two other contractors, Messrs. Corbett and Phelan. Besides the government employés probably 300 men will be employed this fall, and the places have all been filled for some time.

Premonitions of Republican Victory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Do you know what has caused the recent pronounced improvement in business? It is nothing more nor less than the fact that the people have begun to see and feel that the Republican party is coming back into power, and that it will be soon in control of the country. The Democrats may say it is the settlement of the tariff question, and all the other prattlers may repeat it, but I tell you it is the feeling that the Republicans are once more in the saddle and intend to remain there that has given confidence and started business again. HENRY GILBERT.

TURN TO CHICAGO G

SPECULATIVE INTERESTS PR FOR IT A ROCKY ROAD.

Friends of the Stock Say Discarded Leading Products Constantly Shri in Value Bulls Cannot Arouse Enthusiasm—Sugar Takes a Whisky Trust Appears a Hopeless —Other Stocks, Outside of Gra Are Stupid.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—Almost of the leading products of the co constantly shrinking in value, it is hard be expected that the bulls on stocks can much enthusiasm for their side of t court. While there are no very serio clines to be recorded for the week outs sugar and a few others against which forces were brought to bear, the tender prices was downward and the rallies fa hold. The dealings, as has been the c some time, were almost entirely profes Capitalists buy moderately of good sec for investment, as they cannot employ money to advantage in the loan marke the great outside public which Wall seeks to attract to its aid remains pers apathetic. It cannot be cajoled into active sides in speculative deals.

Some of the men who direct the affa the sugar, Chicago gas, and whisky tru natural born speculators. They know their properties make or lose money having the data before any one else, ca their moves without much fear of tripped up. The hangers-on are not i unate. A few have made money out decline of twenty points or more in sug ing the last month, but the wreeks are found everywhere and are reflected anathemas hurled at the heads of the and whisky trusts. When the officials statements, presumably to give infor to their stockholders, the traders in me proceed to copper them and, it sha added, usually come out winners.

Violate Public Confidence.

The flagrant manner in which some o official have violated the confidence public has done more to injure the com business than anything else that has pired in the financial and commercial for years, and the unfortunate part whole affair is that the on y remedy abuses lies with the shareholders. usually worsted in their fights with perienced and tricky men who manage ounce themselves in high positions.

The whisky trust looks like goodies Those who are in the stock can't rea get out and will have to trust to lu there is no excuse for any one at pre interested to go into partnership with men in whom they have no confidence organization seems imperative, and habilitate the property it may be fou essary to assess the stockholders. Ex Greenhut should at least confer directors and give the certificate-hu clear and definite statement over his s nature. There ought to be no dela though the annual meeting happe near at hand. Each day an official st is put off means the sacrifice of sco holders, who might manage to pull th if they could get from President Gre statement of facts.

Sugar got down to within a fraction Those who have engineered the dec over ninety points may select to ex their campaign or may at any mome up the price with the view of forc shorts to cover. It is a great gam those who have the temerity to take a the game should not complain if mulcted out of their money aft warned of the danger that threatens

Chicago Gas.

The Chicago continent, having wor whisky lemon until it has been squee must dry, have turned their attention cago Gas. They say this stock is des travel the same road. The opposition pany, it is asserted, backed by milli who intend to uproot the system trust and who expect to make money the

NEWS FROM ABR

REPORT THAT SATOLLI WILL BE RECALLED BY THE POPE

High Ecclesiastical Dignitary at Rome Says the Holy Father Intends Reforming the Administration of American Church to Washington—Appointment to Shelley Unveiled Today—Czar's Condition Grows More Serious.

SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Sept. 30.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A high ecclesiastical dignitary was seen today with regard to the expected changes in the administration of the Catholic Church in the United States. He said: "It is quite true the Pope is preparing a document concerning the United States. This document will deal with the general position of the church there. It may also discuss the Washington delegation. During his stay Mgr. Keane submitted to the Pope and time making the delegation a" But Mr. Mc[illegible] and direct separation until, as he [illegible]. The Pope became mentally deranged on the washstand in the bath. A note addressed to his brother reads as follows:

"—Dear Brother Jim: My feeling can be understood by God above. Every thought of happiness is crushed by two of misery. I have been so unselfish toward me in my last act it breaks my heart to think of leaving you. You never shall know what I have suffered the last five years. What will dear Mamie think? Is it cowardly not to go to her or my darling Flossie? God bless her and make her a pure and good woman. God forgive me for this terrible act. I am not insane, but unable longer to endure life. This is not that such an act was not the result of insanity but of awful trouble. I give my personal effects to you not as a matter of value, but because you have been such a true friend and brother. Darling will never forgive me, but I hope to see her and all of you in heaven. To Lizzie and all have left for herself and dear Mr. Whyland will find everything perfect. God bless mother, yourself, Ethel, and my family. Trusting God will pardon my sin

C. H. MCCOMB.

He referred to in the letter is the 5-year-old daughter of the dead man and Lizzie Comb, wife. Mr. McComb was last seen alive by his brother late Saturday evening. He was then lying in his night clothes on the bed with the covers reading an afternoon paper. He seemed in his usual spirits and gave no indication to my thought of suicide. The manner in which he left was written with great care and it was evident that McComb went about the arrangements for his suicide with deliberation.

Smith, a butcher, living at No. 632 Erie street, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the temple yesterday afternoon by taking poison. He was taken to the County Hospital and will recover.

Domestic trouble was the cause. He is 45 years old.

PRONOUNCES DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Rev. John L. Withrow Discusses Mother Self-Murder Is Justifiable.

"A man who takes his life while mentally sound and temporarily insane is to be pitied, but the man who will take a woman to be his wife, rear a family, and then commit suicide, leaving her to bear the burdens of married life, is an arrant coward and deserving of unmeasured contempt," was the denunciation of the Rev. John L. Withrow, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, last night, as he opened the question, "Is suicide justifiable?" the subject of his sermon. He went on:

"A human being has the right to end his or her life. There are occasions when the question becomes pertinent, when public attention is called to it, and during the last week the newspapers have been discussing the question of suicide as set forth by a self-confessed agnostic, one who presents a sophistic plea for self-destruction. It is alleged that there have become more frequent since this theory is advocated and it is not to be wondered at that the weak minded, the majority of mankind, look to others to do the thinking for them. [illegible] suicide motives is not to be commended. [illegible] men have the right to end their lives, but they have no right to [illegible] their fellow men to do the same. [illegible] is a cowardly act, having work [illegible] has been squeezed [illegible] their attention [illegible] this stock is dest[illegible] The opposition [illegible] backed by millionaires [illegible] the system [illegible] to make money out [illegible] as well as out of [illegible] eminent speculator [illegible] been East several [illegible] weeks, and it [illegible] and succeeded in [illegible] capitalists to the ex[illegible] more likely he [illegible] have put a part [illegible] of Chicago Ga[illegible] profess to be n[illegible] the opposition. T[illegible] for their com[illegible] plant in operat[illegible] work be pushed [illegible] of gas in Chic[illegible] trust will have [illegible] dividends. She[illegible] the opposition t[illegible] take the pace h[illegible] in the section [illegible] with its compe[illegible] her would be wi[illegible], in view of the [illegible] trust has had fo[illegible] exercise where [illegible] relish the leaves [illegible] to come from. T[illegible] been treated by [illegible] well calculated [illegible] tion of putting [illegible] field is mooted, [illegible] stocks stupid.

[illegible] stocks mention[illegible] sellings that the [illegible] rified and, outsi[illegible] ely stupid. The [illegible] ity about the r[illegible] which is apt to r[illegible] as features of [illegible] The bears [illegible] The August s[illegible] Quincy showed [illegible] that month was [illegible] a great howl [illegible] igot be an era [illegible] on at this r[illegible] is that in the [illegible] ve disastrou[illegible] a shrewd lot [illegible] are about [illegible] errors and [illegible] suffer in con[illegible] pare to step d[illegible] recent events [illegible] viewed by the [illegible] have been a [illegible] Rock Island [illegible] pretext for [illegible] bie and his [illegible] have been die[illegible] s after all. [illegible] dividend by [illegible] what the Vi[illegible] railway traff[illegible] nd upon the t[illegible] n the existin[illegible]

[illegible] RISE IN [illegible]

[illegible] e of a Ba[illegible] xpanding. [illegible] German pur[illegible] n the princi[illegible] ded a tempo[illegible] es, but it is [illegible] rterly div[illegible] eek. A hea[illegible] Exchange [illegible] for the [illegible] general [illegible] nding. bel[illegible] es, gives, 'so[illegible] rise in pric[illegible] s and other [illegible] eturning c[illegible] e generally [illegible] Czar's illne[illegible] inactive. [illegible] ower on the [illegible] Saturday [illegible] following [illegible]

[illegible] n A's and W[illegible] nferred. Illi[illegible] nison share[illegible] Pacific, E[illegible] ½ [illegible] ro firmer. [illegible] rities were [illegible] on the [illegible] guay.

[illegible] Tip. [illegible] ied yet?" [illegible] ere, old [illegible] You [illegible]

commander addressed them, saying: "You are all prisoners. Everybody who tries to escape must abide by the consequences." All the prisoners were escorted to the railway station at 3 a. m. and sent to the Magdeburg fortress. Another story is that the commander, Baron Stetin, was passing through the court-yard during a drinking bout and that the men upon seeing him elevated insulting words.

[illegible] boards [illegible] paper club as[illegible]

JOSE MADRIZ SUDDE[illegible]

He Leaves Bluefields, the union, which [illegible] the officers of the [illegible]—Queer Go[illegible]

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Saturday: [illegible] Madriz, Minister of [illegible]; Second Vice-President, [illegible] Third Vice-President, Fred [illegible] Secretary, Frank E. Johnson; [illegible] Zelaya, has [illegible] C. W. H. Freeman; Librarian, [illegible] office, and; Directors—Charles L. Rhodes, [illegible] gua. Exa[illegible] M. Cahiff, H. H. Kohlsaat, W. [illegible] ipal gove[illegible] nd A. L. Clarke.

IT'S THE WORK OF A CRANK.

Give a Report on the Shots Fired at Judge Brentano.

Inspector Schaack yesterday took hold of the mysterious shooting into Judge Brentano's dressing-room last week and detailed two officers in plain clothes on the case. They made an examination of the bullet holes in the window and wall, looked over the surrounding territory, and reported to the Inspector in their opinion there had either been a deliberate attempt to assassinate the Judge or else it was a little the most remarkable case of inexplicable accident which had ever occurred in their experience. The Inspector then told them to go into the case thoroughly and he and his officers are now proceeding on the theory that a crime has been attempted. As for Judge Brentano himself, his confidence in the accident theory was a trifle disturbed yesterday by the belief in police circles that it was the work of a would-be assassin, and he decided to give the detectives full swing. Speaking of it last evening Capt. Gibbons of the East Chicago Avenue Station said:

"It must be the work of some crank. I cannot imagine why anyone should wish to kill Judge Brentano, but it certainly does look like it. It is a mysterious case and difficult to understand. But those two bullets came from exactly the same place, and it is necessary to find who fired them."

About all the police could do yesterday was to put a watch on the premises which Judge Brentano occupies to make sure that the attempt on his life was not repeated or, if it should be, to capture the would-be assailants. It was also suggested that a watch be put over the person of the Judge himself, but it is understood the Judge is opposed to this, not thinking the danger great enough.

The Judge's friends are wondering what possible motive any one could have in attempting his life. No one in Chicago has fewer personal enemies and he is not known to have incurred any serious hatreds while on the bench. His course in the Prendergast trial aroused considerable comment, but it was practically all favorable to the Judge and, though he received several threatening letters from cranks at the time, he nor any one else thought seriously of them and had about forgotten them when this shooting took place. His recent action in the granting of bail was simply one incident of many others, most of them more exciting and detrimental to the gamblers. The police think the shooting was the work of a crank who is still treasuring up hatred against the Judge for his rulings in the Prendergast case.

ERIE SIMPLY SENT THE TRAIN ON.

Amusing Muddle Over a Load of Soldiers Making the Journey East.

Officers of the Erie road indignantly deny they would steal anything; let alone a train load of United States soldiers billed to another road, Assistant General Passenger Agent Buskirk was so indignant about it he would not talk at all and other officials were nearly equally reticent. According to the story a train load of soldiers eastbound was brought to Chicago by the Alton and switched into the Erie yards. It was intended for the Nickel Plate, but the Erie thought it knew a good thing when it saw it, hitched an engine to the train, and the wheels never stopped moving until the coaches were landed in Buffalo and a transportation was made out against [illegible]. In the meantime the Nickel Plate officials were searching all over Chicago for the missing car of soldiers. The explanation the Erie, so far as it would make any [illegible] at night, was that it found the cards and sent it through without [illegible]. These were no tags attached to show what road they were destined [illegible] soldiers were not billed like live perishable freight. As for the [illegible] if it has any grievance, the Erie [illegible] must look to the Alton.

IT JUMPS OUT OF THE PATH OF DEATH.

Motorman on a Forty-seventh Street Car Saves His Passengers' Lives.

Passengers on electric car No. 1645 of the Forty-seventh street line had a narrower escape from death than most of them care to experience again night before last. It was 6 p. m. and the car was crowded. When it reached the Lake Shore tracks the conductor, who had gone ahead, signaled the car to come on. It seems he did not see a mail train which was whizzing down the track, and the car had got fairly on the tracks before the motorman saw it. It was here that one advantage of an electric car showed itself. The motorman let out every link of speed, the car fairly jumped across the tracks, and the rear footboard barely cleared the cowcatcher of the engine as the mail train dashed by. In the car all was confusion and fright. Men and women screamed, and some of the latter fainted. When the car was stopped, however, it was found no one was hurt, and the only damage done was to the gate on the farther side of the track, which the car had carried with it in its mad jump.

POLICE LOOKING FOR KERN'S DIAMOND.

State's-Attorney Unable to Give Them Any Valuable Clews.

The police have been requested to lend their efforts toward locating the sparkling gem which adorned the shirt front of State's-Attorney Kern prior to last Saturday morning. But the experts of Central Station have little encouragement, as there is absolutely no circumstance on which to base a clew. As related in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday the State's-Attorney discovered the loss of his diamond stud on returning from luncheon Saturday. He had visited a number of places, met and talked with scores of men, and in his office during the forenoon had consulted with many persons. When or where the diamond was removed is a complete mystery to the man who has heretofore prided him elf on never having been "touched" for any va uables. The loss of the stone does not annoy Mr. Kern half so much as the comments of his acquaintances.

Rosa Stark Found.

Rosa Stark, 13 years old, who is said to have run away from her home in Milwaukee, was found yesterday afternoon wandering about the streets in the vicinity of the Maxwell Street Police Station. She was taken to the Harrison street annex and the Milwaukee police notified.

Secretary Johnston May Recover.

Shepherd Johnston, Secretary of the Board of Education, who has been dangerously ill for several days, showed much improvement yesterday. His physician said although he was not out of danger yet his chances for recovery were good.

No Two Alike.

Since M. Bertillon has been at the head of the Anthropometric Bureau nearly 50,000 persons have passed through his and his assistants' hands, and yet, according to his system of identification, no two individuals were exactly the same in any particular.

Items.

The meeting of the veterans of the Father Mathew Temperance Union at the Grand Pacific Hotel has been postponed to Wednesday evening.

Timothy Lawler, 15 years old, is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station, where he will be arraigned this morning to answer to a charge of larceny. He was arrested while cutting out large pieces of guns from a vacant building at No. 158 West Van Buren street.

Mrs. M. W. Smith, No. 693 West Van Buren street, was attempting to board an Ogden avenue car at Clark and Madison streets yesterday, when she was surrounded by a number of bootblacks and newsboys. In the confusion, she

WORK OF THE EVIL.

CANDY, A REFORMED GAMBLER, RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.

He Speaks Before the Members of the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Says He Considers a Man Who Gambles Is Irresponsible—Attorney Gault Reviews the Work of the Civic Federation and Asks the Audience to Lend a Hand in Suppressing All Vice.

Thomas J. Candy, who lost $2,000 in Chicago gambling houses within a year and a half, and was one of the principal witnesses against the gamblers in the recent grand jury investigation, spoke from the pulpit of the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church last night and told the interested listeners what he knew of gambling. Attorney F. H. Gault, counsel for the Civic Federation, also addressed the audience, and urged them to lend the federation a helping hand in crushing out and keeping down not alone the gambling evil but vice of all kinds. The Rev. J. B. Lucas, who occupied the pulpit, pointed out the lethargy with which the public had looked so long upon all vice. Mr. Candy, who has now joined the church, was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Lucas. "It is embarrassing to speak on the subject of gambling before this audience," said Mr. Candy. "Few men who have committed wrong care to say what they have done or show the black spots in their lives. But if what I say tonight will redeem one young man who has fallen by the wayside I will feel repaid."

He declared a man who gambled was irresponsible. He was insane and possessed of the devil, and it required something powerful to loosen the grasp. He was thankful he had been redeemed through faith in Christ and gloried in his redemption. He did not want to describe the vile dens of gamblers, as the conditions which existed were beyond the imagination of the audience. He had played at the same table with thieves, crooks, and a Judge, and declared the gamblers and the robbers had the protection of the city, as without it they could not exist. He warned the young men to shun the first step which would lead them into gambling and then closed with a vivid description of his downfall, his sufferings, and the shame which he had brought on a living wife and four innocent children.

The Rev. Mr. Lucas told several anecdotes, among them one of a lady who was remarkably fond of progressive euchre. She had a little boy who saw her play and asked her what she was doing. She told him: "Why, Johnny, it's only progressive euchre." The son grew up and drifted away from home into bad company. He became a gambler, and the mother one day found him surrounded by every evidence of vice.

"John," said the mother, "has it come to this?" and the son replied: "Mother, it's only progressive euchre."

He pointed out the fact parents formed the character of their children, and warned them to be careful in their homes.

Mr. Gault, after giving an account of the work of the Civic Federation, berated the Corporation Counsel's assertion that Mayor Hopkins was the modern Alexander. He said it was a notorious fact the administration had been apathetic until forced into action by the federation. Vice could be stamped out if the public would lend aid to the administration irrespective of what party was in power. The federation would proceed against Sunday baseball, the massage parlors, and the saloons with the same force it had against the gambling evil.

W. C. MACNAUL ON "CHICAGO SHAME."

Declares Gambling Is as Bad as Ever on the West Side.

The Rev. W. Carey MacNaul preached yesterday morning on "Chicago's Shame" at Grace Baptist Church, Sacramento avenue and Lake street. His text was: "And Gallio Cared for [illegible] xviii., 17. Mr. MacNaul compared Chicago to the City of Corinth at the time when Gallio was proconsul. It was then the most cosmopolitan as well as the most wicked city in the world, although well governed. It being a large city all restraint was thrown off and men did what they would and no one was the wiser. When the Jews rose up against Paul and brought him before Gallio, saying he pursuaded men to worship God contrary to law, Gallio said to them: "If indeed it were a matter of wrong or wicked villainy, O, ye Jews, reason would that I should bear with you; but if they are questions about words and names and your own law look to it yourself; I am not minded to be a judge of these matters." And he drove them from the judgment seat. Mr. MacNaul continued:

There is no more suggestive comparison with today's state of affairs than Gallio's position. I do not like to take up the subject of Chicago's shame. I would rather speak of its glory, its parks and drives, its Fire Department, and charitable institutions. There are some evils in Chicago that do not necessarily bring reproach; as, for instance, its crudeness due to its rapid growth. It is very inconvenient to have half built houses and buildings littering up our streets, obstructing thoroughfares, and creating dirt, but it should be borne with patience. Our lack of culture, of which we hear so much, is no disgrace, and the city is rapidly vindicating itself by erecting libraries, art palaces, and picture galleries. The World's Fair did a great deal to promote a taste in the direction of art. But there are things that are disgraceful. This is a bright and beautiful morning, with the sun shining and the blue sky above us. How soon, alas! is its brightness dimmed and blurred by the quantity of smoke belching forth from innumerable chimneys. We have beautiful parks and buildings, but their beauty is marred by the dirt and dirt of the smoke, which covers everything and necessitates a daily bath to insure cleanliness. Then, if one should approach the city by the Illinois Central railroad, the first sight that strikes the eye is the Lake-Front park covered with hundreds of loafers, refuse of the city, lying around and sunning themselves. Is that necessary? If we take a drive around the parks and boulevard system our eyes are assailed with disgraceful billboards, covered with shocking pictures, which compel us to turn aside our heads. Another shame is that hundreds of people are slaughtered every year at the railroad crossings. That is now being remedied, but it is only one virtue that covers a number of vices. The saloons strike the eye next. We have an ordinance by which they are supposed to close every night at 12 o'clock. Yet night after night they are kept open after that hour on Lake and Madison streets. In close connection with the saloon are the brothels, which play an important part in the city's administration. Our sons and daughters cannot go out on the streets without being openly solicited, and the police are hand-and-glove with these creatures. One standing disgrace that has attracted wide attention lately is gambling.

Bad, but is it any worse than the brothel or saloon? No. Gambling has not been entirely stopped. It may be in the center of the city, but out on the West Side it is as bad as ever. One man told me he paid $10,000 a month for the privilege of gambling on the West Side. The inefficiency of the police is a disgrace. Where is there another city in which men can be robbed, and women assaulted, houses burglarized, and assassination of citizens attempted as is done in Chicago? It is not that the police cannot cope with such matters, but it is due to the authorities over them. Away down in the list are the "justice shops," so-called. No man with a just cause and little money can. No man with a just cause and little money can ever hope to get justice in Chicago. Gallio cares for none of these things. The press can wield a mighty influence by keeping these facts continually before the public. The remedy lies in a civic conscience, which is the organized sentiments of public indignation. It should be brought to bear on the city officials. Make our public servants do their duty. Some one must rise up and crystalize public opinion. This the Civic Federation has attempted to do. It is what is needed. Centralize on the gamblers—then on something else. If the press and pulpit unite in their endeavors there is no evil that, with proper pressure, they cannot abolish.

DR. BOLTON PREACHES ON "GAMBLING."

He Shows It Is the Basis of Most of the Greater Crimes in Life.

The Rev. Dr. Bolton preached last night at the Centenary Church on the subject "Gambling." His text was: "The love of money is the root of all evil": Timothy iv., 6. The first part of the sermon was statistical. He gave figures taken from prison and court records by which he drew the conclusion that 96 per cent of all convicted criminals were gamblers. An instance was cited in which a record of 1,200 penitentiary prisoners showed 960 were confessed gamblers. Continuing, he said:

Gambling leads to lying and stealing. A man who gambles will rob his employer and his friends. Take a record of the tragedies of one day from any morning newspaper. You will find a long list of crimes and suicides which were the direct or indirect result of gambling. A man who gambles loses his self-respect. When a man

ROUND UP THE HORDE

DEPUTY SHERIFFS WILL GATHER IN THE GAMBLERS TODAY.

Attorney Kern Will Demand Bonds of $1,000 on Each Indictment—Many of the Sports Are Leaving Town—Others Are Forced to Hunt Work—Find Service as Waiters and Hack Drivers—Gamblers Driven Out of Chicago Said to Be Flocking to Hammond, Ind.

Deputy Sheriffs and bailiffs will start out today to round up the horde of gamblers against whom the grand jury voted true bills Saturday. The capiases will be made out this morning by the Clerk of the Criminal Court, not only against the keepers of the games, but likewise against the property-owners who came under the notice of the grand jury. State's-Attorney Kern has already decided to demand bonds of $1,000 on each of the indictments.

While it is expected many of the property-owners and some of the owners of the games will either come into court ready to offer the bonds required, or will be found without difficulty by the men with the capiases, there may be difficulty in locating some of the poorer sports who were only employés. More than 1,000 of the last-named class have been thrown out on the cold world by the Civic Federation. Most of them were in poor financial condition to meet a hard winter, and it is unlikely their old employers will take care of them or of their families. The average boss gambler of Chicago is not what he used to be. Hearts have been hardened that were once warm on account of the incessant demands for money for one purpose or another that have been made on the wealthy gamblers during the later periods of open gambling here.

"The fact of the matter is the bosses have gotten 'cold feet,'" said one of these employés yesterday. "I don't believe they'll even go bail for any of the poorer chaps who've been indicted. When the tip first come to close up they thought it would be for a few days only. They gave us our money and staked us to tickets to the races. Of course the horses ran away with our money and now a fellow who can't shown down enough for at least one bet can't even get a deadhead ticket to the races. The bosses won't grub stake a man, they don't offer us any encouragement as to reopening, and we can't find any hopeful news in the newspapers. This is the most cheerful thing I have read in a long time," and the gambler pointed to an article in a newspaper in which a pew weather prophet predicted a mild winter.

Inquiry among Clark street pawnbrokers shows that since the closing of the gambling establishments about a peck of diamonds have been put up as collateral by gamblers who wanted to get out of town or play the races. The South seems to be the chief destination of those who are leaving town, though not a few have struck out for Western cities where gambling is not allowed to flourish. Those who left are mainly migratory gamblers. The great majority of employés have been around Chicago for years. Half of them have become gamblers or gaming-house employés within the last two years, being drafted into the business from the ranks of hack drivers, waiters, and members of callings which are followed down-town and are not distinguished as trades. Many of these men have gone back or are seeking to get back into their old occupations. In the big oyster-houses down-town may now be heard men, bedecked in apron and napkin, calling out, "Draw one," who two weeks ago were glittering, gorgeous rollers of roulette marbles. But the voices that were eloquent then in the familiar cry of "Come on, boys," have not forgotten how to call out: "Fry two; turn them over."

Must Take Up Honest Work.

"Yes, we've concluded we'll have to go to work," said an ex-faro dealer as he climbed onto the perch of a hansom cab to drive a load to the Stock-Yards. "This is my old business, but I'm luckier than some of the other cabbies who gave up driving to get into the sporting business. Lots of them can't get rigs to drive. We've been told to get to work by the bosses, who say they think the gambling jig is up in Chicago. Stock-Yards, did you say? All right. Get up!"

Other ex-employés have taken jobs doing chores or "man Friday" service down-town. Still others are going into the soliciting business and will try to eke out board and room money selling clothes wringers, bachelor buttons, patent burglar alarms, and patent potato peelers. Not a few have arranged to solicit for enlarged crayon portrait business.

In fact many of the mushroom gamblers who have been developed into gaming-house employés during the last year or two are in sore straits and are willing to work at any calling. Not so with the old guard—the fellows who have been known about Chicago for years as cheap gamblers. That class is "hopscratching" around the city with gambling devices and renting rooms for a day or so. Some of them rig up the game, while others go out and hunt for victims around hotels and depots. This class will cause the police a lot of trouble during the winter, unless its members are promptly taken in hand and suppressed. They can be seen by day and night loitering about public places, waiting for victims who, once ensnared, will be robbed at "brace" games if convenient, by the lead-pipe method if necessary. Crooked dice games are encouraged in a number of saloons down-town the proprietors of which, it is said, will give to "steerers" money with which to start games with men found and selected to be roobed. One place has already been located where an electric car has been rigged up, and is reported to have already found a number of victims. The place is located not more than half a block from Dearborn and Madison streets, but the police have heard nothing about it.

Devices of the Crooks.

The electric bar is a clever contrivance. The part of it on which dice-throwing is allowed is underlaid with a copper plate. This can be charged with electricity at the will of the bartender by pressing a button. "Petie," or loaded dice, are used, and the high numbers turn up as winners when the current is on. Two confederates set in doing up victims at this game. One of them lounges in the saloon, while the other hunts up the man to be worked. He invites him to the saloon. They have a drink together, and the steerer asks the bartender if there's any lunch on tap.

"Times are too hard to be feeding the multitude. But maybe you'll find a little in a bucket under the end of the bar," says the bartender.

The steerer feels in the bucket and declares there's nothing there. But while his hand is in there it closes on a $5 bill left for him. The house furnishes the stake money in that quiet manner. Confederate No. 2 scrapes up an acquaintance and proposes to "shake" for the drinks. He loses and a small money stake is proposed. The steerer suggests to the victim that they join hands and purses to beat No. 2 out of his money and the game livens up. No. 2 and the victim lose, but the steerer wins, aided by the current, which the obliging bartender sees is turned on at the proper time. The victim and No. 2 continue to lose, but the former argues that as his partner is doing all the winning he can not but get the best of the game in the division of the winnings. He loses the last of his money, but still feels he is safe. Suddenly his partner, the steerer, and No. 2 agree to end the game with a couple of heavy bets. The bartender switches the electric current to favor No. 2, and a few minutes later the steerer and his victim depart—broken. The $5 bill is redeposited in the little tin bucket, and then No. 2 and the bartender wait for the next victim.

The exposé of the brace faro dealing in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday created great excitement and consternation among the gamblers. They agreed that the statements made in the article were correct and said its publication would probably ruin their "business," even if they were allowed to open the games again.

GAMBLERS FLOCKING TO HAMMOND, IND

Crusade Is Inaugurated Against the Men Who Were Driven from Chicago.

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—At a largely attended mass-meeting of the young people's local union, held in Hohman Opera House this afternoon, Sunday closing was thoroughly discussed from a legal as

GAMBLERS THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES.

J. N. Elliott Ridicules the Idea That City Authorities Aided the Federation.

The Rev. J. N. Elliott preached yesterday morning at the Sixtieth Street Church in Englewood on "Gambling." His text was: "And Aaron and Hur staid up his hands"—Exodus lxxvii., 12. He said it was the duty of Christian ministers and Christian people to rally to the support of the Civic Federation in its vigorous and successful fight against gambling. The organization should be encouraged and strengthened by the [illegible] all good people. He praised the efforts of the leaders and ridiculed the assertion that the city authorities had done anything to help the Civic Federation in its crusade. As soon as the gamblers realized the organization was permanent and its officers determined they would leave the city. Such corrupters of public morals and defiant lawbreakers must be given to understand the people will not countenance open and flagrant lawlessness and "protected" robbery. They must know that "the game is up" and their race is run. The gamblers are enemies of God and man. God is not a God who in any way recognizes or sanctions chance or games of chance. Gamblers are the enemies of society and humanity. They live upon what others produce and without regard to law either natural or divine. Gamblers are their own worst enemies. Moral rectitude with them is lost; honesty is abandoned. To suppress gambling with the strong arm of the law is conferring the greatest benefit on the gamblers themselves. The sermon closed with an appeal to the people to use their influence, both religious and political, in stamping out this evil and in bringing about a reign of high morality and pure politics, for which the best people of this city have longed for but never realized.

JEWISH NEW YEAR IS CELEBRATED.

Rabbi Joseph Stoltz Says Avarice Is the Vice of the Nation.

Sundown last night marked the beginning of the Jewish New Year. The event was observed by religious services in every temple in Chicago and wherever Jews are gathered throughout the world. According to Hebrew theology, it is just 5,655 years since the world was created. Last night's services consisted of the customary ritual accompanied by selections of traditional music. Today, the New Year's day, will be observed by morning services in the temples. The most impressive part of these services is the blowing of the "Shofar" or the ram's horn. This is a symbolical reminder of the existence of God. It is to remind man of the day when God will pass judgment on his deeds. Jews look upon the New Year's day as a day of repentance. In fact, it marks a season of repentance which ends ten days later with the day of atonement. Israelites have set the day apart for serious consideration of the past. With devout worship the Jew gathers higher ideals. He repents the sins of the past year and begins the new with good resolutions. This day is called in Hebrew Rosh Hashana, Rosh meaning beginning and Hashana year. Literally translated it means "beginning of the year." It always falls on the first day of Tishri. Like all Jewish holidays it lasts from sundown to sundown. Today many of the Jew sh business houses will be closed. City employés of the Jewish faith have been exempted from service today and tomorrow by the Mayor's special order. The orthodox Jews observe New Year's for two consecutive days. The big auditorium of Zion Temple, Washington boulevard and Ogden avenue, was thronged to overflowing last night and Rabbi Joseph Stoltz preached an interesting sermon appropriate to the occasion. Being the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of Zion congregation, there was more than a New Year's eve significance in the event. By way of admonishing his people to repent of their sins and start in on a higher, purer standard of life Rabbi Stoltz devoted his discourse largely to a discussion of existing social evils of the greed for wealth, of the indifference towards religion, of the desecration of the Sabbath and other wicked indulgences. He deplored the apparent tendency towards the money-worshipers resorting to all sorts of sinful schemes and practices for filling their coffers and enjoying luxuries at the expense of the laboringman when so many people were starving. Avarice, said he, is eating into the very vitals of the nation. Wages of workmen are squeezed down by grasping employers. The Sabbath is no longer a day of consecration but a day of desecration. I am told there are Jews who keep their stores and shops open on that day and who deprive their employés of the privilege of rest and recreation.

THINK MRS. ABNEY WAS MURDERED.

Her Husband and George West Arrested at Grinnell on Suspicion.

GRINNELL, Ia., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. C. E. Abney disappeared mysteriously last night between 6 and 12 o'clock. Her relatives believe she is murdered, and her husband and George West have been placed under ar-

initial step of a movement that is to be taken against the gamblers that have invaded the city since the Civic Federation gained its victory in Chicago. Within the last three days no less than seven gambling-rooms fully equipped with all the paraphernalia have opened in the heart of the city. In a radius of less than 300 yards from where the meeting was held this afternoon games of all kinds from lowly "nigger" craps to roulette may be had. The main crossing in the city has no less than twenty saloons inside of the fifty feet each way from the four corners and in one-half of them the click of chips may be heard at all hours of the day and night. In the words of one of the knights of the green cloth "the town is wide open," not because of the lack of sufficient legislation but rather the lax enforcement of the city ordinances and the statutory laws of the Commonwealth. The same state of affairs prevails in Rosy, which is in the city limits. Near the old arena and across the street from the race track gaming is carried on in open defiance of the law. The places are patronized by all kinds of people from the ordinary "piker" to the high roller. Within the last three days expensive gaming outfits have been brought to this city. The rooms, with a few exceptions, are run by strangers, and since their opening have been doing a big business. Double shifts of dealers, doggers, and steerers are employed, and the men at the wheels and crap boards are kept busy twenty hours out of the twenty-four. The city has become a veritable Mecca for gamblers.

F. W. PORTER BURIED AT OAKWOODS.

The Funeral Is Held Under the Auspices of Wabansee Lodge.

F. W. Porter, Chief Auditor of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road, was buried at Oakwoods yesterday. The service at the house, No. 7117 Wentworth avenue, was a brief prayer by the Rev. Dr. Black of the Christian Church. The remains were removed to Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, Yale and Seventieth streets, followed by Wabansee and Normal Park Lodges, Englewood Commandery, and Oriental Consistory. The floral gifts were beautiful, chief among the many being a massive urn from the officials and employés of the general offices of the Rock Island railroad company; a pillar of roses from Wabansee Lodge, of which Mr. Porter was a Past Master and a life member; a handsome gift from the Englewood Commandery, and one from the consistory. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of the Wabansee Lodge, assisted by Normal Park Lodge. The services in the church were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Black, who was assisted in the services by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Wallon, and the Rev. B. P. Hayden of Erie, Pa. The sermon was delivered by Dr. Black. At its conclusion the remains were removed to Oakwoods, where the Blue Lodge, with Worshipful Master Gullatin of the Wabansee officiated as chaplain. The pall-bearers were Messrs. George T. French, O. D. Fearey, H. P. Sawtell, Fred V. Sansome, George T. Robin, L. P. Goodhue, George Thompson, and M. A. Garrett.

Gen. A. M. West, Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Gen. A. M. West, candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1884 on the greenback labor ticket with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, died at Holly Springs, Miss., today.

[Gen. West was born in Alabama in 1818. In 1837 he moved to Mississippi. In politics he was a Whig and was elected to the Legislature in 1846 and twice to the State Senate. After the secession of the Southern States he was appointed Brigadier-General and subsequently Quartermaster and Paymaster General and Commissary General in the Confederate army, holding all three of these offices at once. In 1884 he became President of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans and Mississippi Central railroad (now the southern division of the Illinois Central), and was its builder. Gen. West was elected to Congress after the war, but Congress refused to seat him and all others from the seceding States. In 1876 he was an elector from Mississippi for the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, but later in the year he identified himself with the Greenback party and was nominated for Governor, without his knowledge, for Vice-President on the Greenback ticket with Benjamin F. Butler. He at first declined on account of Southern prejudices against Butler and for fear of a split in the Democratic party, fearing Republican success in Mississippi, but upon being urged he consented upon condition that there were no Electors from Mississippi. Gen. West was an extensive planter and a prominent member of the Methodist Church and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.]

Prof. Joseph Esterbrook, Michigan.

OLIVET, Mich., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Prof. Joseph Esterbrook, principal of the normal department of Olivet College, and one of the most widely known and influential educators in Michigan, died at his home last night at the age of 72 years. The funeral will be held at the college Tuesday afternoon.

[For almost fifty years Prof. Esterbrook has been identified with educational work in Michigan. For eight years he was Regent of the University of Michigan. He became principal of the State Normal School and retained that position for a number of years. He served three years as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The last fifteen years he has been connected with Olivet College in the capacity of teacher.]

Kit Carson's Brother-in-Law Dead.

CLAYTON, N. M., Sept. 30.—Thomas O. Boggs, better known as "Uncle Tom," one of the oldest American residents of New Mexico, is dead. Mr Boggs came to New Mexico in 1845 with his father, who was one of the organizers of the ill-fated Donner party, the first to travel overland to California. "Uncle Tom" acted as guide for Gen. Fremont. He was sent by Gen. Kearney in 1848, with dispatches of Gen. Scott in Old Mexico, to Fort Leavenworth, and met with many thrilling experiences while engaged in this duty. Mr. Boggs was a brother-in-law and companion many years of Kit Carson.

Montford S. Andress.

Montford S. Andress of the Board of Trade firm, West, Andress & Co., died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 3438 Vernon avenue. Mr. Andress was 59 years old. He went to Mendota, Ill., in 1850 and in 1866 became identified with the firm of which he was a member at his death. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs W. H. Barry and Mrs. Charles Willetts. The funeral will be held at the family residence at 3 p. m. today. The Rev. Dr. Thomas will officiate.

J. M. Davidson.

LEWISTON, Ill., Sept. 30.—J. M. Davidson, editor of the Carthage, Ill., *Republican*, died here Saturday morning, aged 66. He founded a paper at Canton, Ill.; the Fulton *Democrat* at Lewiston, Ill., and the *Squatter Sovereign* at Havana, Ill. He owned and edited the Carthage *Republican* for thirty years. He was night editor of the Chicago *Times* during the war.

Ex-State Senator Enslow.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—D. C. Enslow died in a hospital in St. Louis Saturday afternoon from an operation for cancer. He was an old and influential citizen of the county and prominent in Democratic politics, having been a member of the Lower House of the Legislature for a term and also State Senator. The body was brought to his home in this county for interment Monday afternoon.

Funeral of David Mandelbaum.

Funeral services for David Mandelbaum, who was an old resident of Chicago, were held yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 3622 Forest avenue. Members of Mower Lodge, Free Sons of Israel, attended in a body. Dr. A. J. Messinger conducted the services. The burial was in the cemetery of the Free Sons of Israel.

Obituary Notes.

Daniel B. Beardsley, a leading attorney, died at Findlay, O.

Mrs. Catherine Clurich died at Muscatine, Ia., aged 108 years.

Albert F. Smith, a former member of the Michigan Legislature, is dead at Princeton, Ill.

Maj. Thomas Winston is dead at Covington, Ky. He served in the Mexican war and was afterwards paymaster.

Charles D. Parker, Past Deputy Commander of the G. A. R. of Minnesota, is dead at Minneapolis. For years he has been agent of the TriSders' Despatch there.

WHERE IS MRS. ELLA C. OLBERG?

Witness Against Maj. Russell of the Pension Bureau Disappears.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Ella C. Olberg, wife of John G. Olberg, disappeared from her home Saturday morning and detectives have been unable to find her. She was to have been the principal witness in the prosecution tomorrow by her husband of Maj. Alex. Russell of the Pension Bureau, who is said to have forged Olberg's name to deeds of trust, under which his property was sold, and to have induced Mrs. Olberg to sign them. It is thought that she went away of her own will or under coercion to avoid the

FIVE DIE IN A WRECK.

BOYS STEALING A RIDE ARE KILLED NEAR WOODSTOCK, IL

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

There will be two days for registration for the coming election—Oct. 16 and Oct. 23. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who do not reristser on one of the days named cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, part of Cicero, and East St. Louis.

THE To-Hell-With-The-Government party is not coming out as strongly now as it did some months ago.

APPARENTLY the Governor of North Carolina has no influence any longer over the Governor of South Carolina.

IT would be almost a public calamity if Mr. Hill should lose Bourke Cockran's voice in consequence of that throat trouble.

IT awakens a sensation of surprise to learn that any portion of the Chinese army in Corea has mustered up courage enough to revolt.

THERE are few Democratic politicians in New York capable of pacing Senator Hill when he is on the track in good condition.

THE first edition of the Democratic campaign book has been exhausted. Some well-informed Democrat must be destroying the books by wholesale.

ACCORDING to the Cleveland *Leader* the Russian thistle has found a foothold in Ohio. Unless the Ohio man has been overrated he will rise in his might and stamp it out.

THERE is no doubt that C. H. J. Taylor, professional colored Democrat and Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, deserves dismissal for official misconduct, but if the President should begin on Taylor where could he stop?

THE scheme of Mayor Pingree of Detroit for feeding the destitute of that city this winter with potatoes raised on unimproved property in the suburbs is likely to be a great success and will attract thousands of Wandering Willyums to Detroit. Those potatoes have been widely advertised, and advertising always pays.

A CONTEMPORARY refers to the arrest of Capt. Howgate as having been made "at the instigation of a pernicious busy amateur detective," and intimates that it will put several gentlemen to some inconvenience in getting Howgate out of trouble. It thinks it is absurd to believe that there is actual punishment in store for the man who stole $400,000 of government money. What then were the "powerful influences" that protected the defaulter, who positively is stated to have added the crime of forgery to that of embezzlement? Who shared the proceeds of his guilt? Probably it now will be necessary to make a clean breast of the principal facts in the case, if any have been concealed, but it does not look as if Howgate has the ghost of a chance to prove that he was more sinned against than sinning.

THE President of the International Typographical Union, the forty-second annual convention of which will be held next week in Louisville, will give in his report some valuable information about the extent to which composing machines have been introduced and have displaced hand labor at the case. He will say that the most accurate information obtainable places the number of these machines now in use at not less than 1,450 and that they have deprived 3,500 members of the union of employment. The union has not antagonized the introduction of typesetting machines, but has "with some reluctance, maybe, readily formulated scales and entered into agreements suitable to the changed conditions." But "it would be a foolish evasion of irrefutable facts to deny or close our eyes to the inevitable truth that machines for a time are placing us at a decided disadvantage in dealing with our employers." The report will suggest the introduction of a shorter working day as one of the means that may be resorted to for minimizing the effect of the change.

THE Board of Election Commissioners has stated succinctly the rules regulating the voting of women at the November election. They are substantially the same as those which govern the voting of men. The Trustees of the State University are the only candidates for whom they can vote and they can make their own choice, taking care they do not vote for more than three. They must register at the designated polling places either Oct. 16 or Oct. 23, between 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. In order to register they must be 21 years of age and must have been one year in the State, ninety days in the county, and thirty days in the precinct. As there have been many inquiries as to the rules in cases of foreign birth the following instructions will be of special interest: "Women born abroad, if now the wives (or widows) of husbands who are (or were) voters, are entitled to register and vote because of that relation. Foreign-born unmarried women must be naturalized before they can vote." From the active canvassing and organizing now going on it is evident that the woman vote will be a considerable one.

THE investigation of crookedness in the notorious Twenty-ninth Ward by the Republican committee shows not alone the rottenness of the registry at the April election, but the incapacity or something worse of the majority's clerks of election. Scores of names [illegible] vacant lots and [illegible] President Isaac

were only 216 males 21 years old and upwards and there were 282 registered voters. In the seven precincts there were 2,793 males over 21 years of age and 2,493 registered. The charges of Democratic crookedness in this ward are fully sustained by the investigation. Its principal value will appertain to the November election. The outrage upon the ballot committed in April not only will be fully exposed, but a repetition of it will be prevented in November. At the last election Republicans voted in that ward at the risk of personal danger. There will be a change in November. Now that the methods of the scoundrels who manipulated the registry and votes have been uncovered such arrangements will be made as will render it impossible for them to repeat them. The result of the election in that ward will be as honest as can be secured by vigilance, alertness, and rigid scrutiny. The gang will not have it all its own way this time.

BREAKING DOWN THE PROTECTION DEFENSES.

In the speech of Mr. Wilson to the British free traders, which was received by them with vociferous applause, he said:

Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our home market. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses.

The present tariff bill, which has made all the recent trouble in this country and is bound to make still more, only discards one-third of the protection afforded by the McKinley bill. Mr. Wilson, the President, and their tariff reform associates have broken down only one-third of the "defenses" of the protective system. Two-thirds of the "defenses" against pauper labor and cut-under goods still remain, but Mr. Wilson informs his English free trade friends that he and his associates are on the road to a complete surrender of the American markets to foreign manufacturers. The people of this country therefore, as well as the people of England, may understand upon the authority of the President's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the foreign free trade centers that the Democratic party has decided to remove the remaining two-thirds of the barriers against undercut and pauper labor goods and to sweep away the dikes which have protected the American markets from being flooded with them.

The present bill as compared with the McKinley bill, leaving out sugar, cuts down but one-third. The original bill cut more severely, but as amended by Gorman, Brice, Smith, McPherson, et al., who have since been menaced or openly repudiated by their party, it cuts only one-third. Now they are getting ready to remove the other two-thirds. It is only a question whether they shall remove it in a lump or make two bites at the cherry: whether they shall remove one-half of what remains immediately and the other half at a later period, or all at once. In this work of breaking down the "defenses" of American industry they have been embarrassed by the question of revenue. To make good the deficit they had to put 40 per cent on sugar, a discriminating duty being kept as a bounty on Hawaiian sugar as a particular personal favor to Claus Spreckels. The Democrats also had to levy an income tax, which they bitterly denounced as unconstitutional, odious, and inquisitorial when the Republican party imposed it as the last available resort in putting down the Democratic slaveholders' rebellion. Yet in a time of profound peace they have imposed it again, and hold out the alluring prospect that the sugar duty will be further increased to 60, 75, or 100 per cent, and that the income tax will be doubled or quadrupled when they have removed the last of the "barriers" which protection has raised for the defense of the commerce and trade of the country.

THE TRIBUNE foresees as plainly now as two years ago it foresaw and predicted existing conditions that if the Democratic program is carried out and the remaining two-thirds of the defenses are swept away and the country is compelled to resort to the British system of taxation on goods not produced at home a conflict between labor and capital will be precipitated, the end of which no man can foresee. It sees that if our markets are completely surrendered to foreign manufactures American workingmen must come down to starvation wages and that this country will be engaged in a struggle with foreign nations to see which can stand poverty and distress the longest. The American workingmen will have to draw their belts tighter in this conflict when hunger menaces them. It then will only be a question of time how soon the whole country will be afflicted with strikes, lockouts, and riots, with the torch of the incendiary and with all the violent agencies of Debsism, and with desperate and outbreaking violations of law and disturbance of peace and order. Mr. Wilson said in his speech to the English free traders, and the un-American sentiment was vociferously applauded by them—

> We are being rapidly sobered, though unappalled, by the truth forced upon us that of all human governments a free government is the most complex and difficult, and, judging from the world's experience, the most uncertain and short-lived.

The only danger serious enough to threaten American institutions is of Wilson's own making. It is the program which he outlined for the British free traders and with which he filled them with enthusiasm. When the last "defense" against European starvation-priced labor and pauper-made goods is swept away, then, indeed, will the perpetuity of free republican government be threatened. And all this misery and distress, all this violence and danger, are risked simply to carry out the theories of college professors and scholars in politics, who know little or nothing of commercial affairs and who think it desirable to see which country can longest endure hard times and the impoverishment of the working people. It is the old story of the Irishman trying to freeze the dog to death by holding him fast by the ears in the bitter winter storm.

HOW TO STORE CORN.

In connection with the arrangements which have been made for a display of pure food products this week at Battery D, Jonathan Periam, a well-known authority on agricultural topics, makes some valuable suggestions about the care of corn between the times of harvest and consumption. He thinks the cereal would be far more attractive to Europeans if offered to them in better shape, and that the average American consumer would like food prepared from corn much better were it not for the fact that it is allowed to become musty, soured, or bitter as to the germ, which destroys its integrity as a food grain. He boldly advances the statement that, one year with another, Indian corn kept in wide cribs through the winter and subsequently in the commercial elevators is not in a proper condition to be used for human food, nor is it in the best state for the fattening of live stock. It is not strange that Europeans decline to use it as food when the ordinary hog will refuse to touch corn a year old if laid side by side with a sufficient quantity of newly plucked corn taken directly from the fields of the West in October. If the corn could be carried to Europe in its perfect state the people of that part of the world would take kindly to it as a practical food.

But corn, kept in the ordinary way in the wide cribs of the West, heats in the winter or early spring. It acquires a bitter or musty taste while on the cob, and when shelled the chemical process thus started goes steadily forward in the ordinary elevator, even if the airing has been fairly carried on. Corn that will germinate promptly neither has been heated in the crib nor has the germ been severely frozen. Seedsmen compass this by plucking the corn when just ripe, before freezing weather, and drying it artificially. The Indians knew how to accomplish this in a better way. They selected the best ears and placed them in holes in the ground, points downward, without removing the husk, the holes having a capacity of about two bushels each, and being lined with rushes if necessary to dryness. The deposit was mounded over with earth, and the seed never failed to grow promptly when planted. The secret of the process was complete exclusion from the air.

Mr. Periam says when corn once has got out of condition it cannot be restored to soundness. It will make musty flour and meal in spite of sulphuring and polishing, which may deceive the superficial observer but not the chemist. He advocates the building of storehouses in which corn and other food products could be kept in air-tight chambers, and does not believe it would cost more than store room constructed on the present wasteful plan. The principle used in canning fruits and vegetables—exclusion of the air—might be extended in a more simple way to the cereals through storage elevators. When this is done we may have pure materials in the cereals used for human sustenance, and human ingenuity will find the means of doing this economically. Both domestic and foreign consumers would pay more for the flour and meal from grain thus kept than for what is made from grain that is musty, smutty, mildewed, sweated, or infested with weevil, such as too often comes from our present system of warehouse storage. It is certain that all the cereals are far better as food if containing normal moisture of about 15 per cent than after the moisture has been artificially eliminated by kiln drying or other manipulation.

TO ROOT OUT GAMBLING.

The September grand jury for Cook County adjourned Saturday after a painstaking investigation of gambling and of the charges against many men in that connection. The jury found no less than seventy-five true bills, of which forty-nine were against men charged with being gamblers, and twenty-six against persons understood to be owners of the property in which the gambling dens had been situated. The list would have been longer but for the lack of sufficient time to examine all the witnesses offered by the Civic Federation. The great majority of the jury was prompt to act on the testimony given, and only a few of the number seemed inclined to shield some of the gamblers on the plea that the evidence offered was not sufficient to convict.

The investigation is far from being ended. It will be taken up by the grand jury for October, and it is understood that a great amount of additional material is ready to be submitted. The State's Attorney is quoted as saying that the Civic Federation has handed in all its evidence and the jury has heard all its witnesses, but that he has as much evidence as the federation has, if not more, and intends to put it in perfect shape for presentation this month

And there is room for additional work Private Detective Matt Pinkerton says gambling is by no means dead in the city, as is supposed by the Civic Federation. He says he knows of big games that still are running right in the face of all this opposition and threatened prosecution. The big down-town hotels are full of it. They are the refuges to which a great many of the large gamblers resorted when compelled to close their regular dens. He is prepared to give the names of these hotels and the numbers of the rooms where the games are going on, the names of the persons in charge, and the responsible people among the hotel managers and proprietors. He adds that a year ago these hotels would have refused to harbor gambling joints, but now the gamblers had little difficulty in securing the apartments they wanted. They have set up the apparatus for which such ardent search was made directly after the raids, and are running just about the same number of games in their new quarters as at the old resorts, with hardly any diminution of their patronage.

Mr. Pinkerton denies that he furnished to the grand jury evidence inculpating Mayor Hopkins for receiving money from the gamblers, but says he has evidence of the Mayor's guilt in this matter and also of other municipal officials high in authority. He is positive that there is corruption and that the city authorities have been paid for the immunity lately enjoyed by gamblers. He has positive knowledge of this. Within the last few days he has gathered new evidence of the greatest importance on this point—evidence that is reliable and conclusive and which not only implicates the present administration but some previous ones. This evidence he stands prepared to furnish to the next grand jury or to any other that will take it up. Furthermore, he proposes to go ahead with the exposure of "these scoundrels" if he has to do it all alone, and will not quit "until every last one of them is forced to leave Chicago."

All this affords good reason to believe that at last the city is to be purged of the gambling element which has run riot in its midst for years and pervaded it with an atmosphere of dense moral impurity. Those already indicted will be prosecuted, and it seems probable that the evidence against most if not all of them is so conclusive that conviction cannot be averted. If then the imprisonment clause of the law be enforced in cases of second conviction, and the penitentiary clause in case of a third conviction, while it is known that gambling in the future is to be actively dealt with, the gambling fraternity will conclude it is not for their own good to seek to ply their nefarious art in Chicago. Then the crime of municipal protection to gamblers will vanish from our midst and a cleaner city government be rendered possible. For all this the people must thank the Civic Federation, without which there is no reason to think the laws against gambling would have been enforced under the present administration.

POLITICAL ROTTENNESS IN CALIFORNIA.

The State of California is passing through a phase of political rottenness. It largely is pervaded by a demand for "cheap money and plenty of it," a condition which is all the more remarkable as it contrasts strongly with the fact that the State maintained the gold basis during the seventeen years that the rest of the country had a paper currency, as measured by which gold was at a premium. The craze to vote the Populist ticket especially is noticeable in those sections of California which have suffered from light rains and short crops, but nearly all over the State the people are in a ferment over the fact that State and county expenses are frightfully large notwithstanding the dull times. In Alameda County, for instance, with a population of barely 100,000, the Sheriff receives $15,000 per year with some perquisites, the County Clerk $13,000, and the Assessor $14,000 and perquisites, while neither of the men who fill those places would command more than $2,500 in business life. In one of the valley counties the Sheriff is paid $9,000 per year, and a personal acquaintance of his is quoted as saying the man could not earn $75 per month in any honest employment if out of office. The total expenses of State and county government for the 1,210,000 people in California are fully twelve million dollars per year. The story of a reckless extravagance which is claimed to have few parallels among older communities is the theme of numerous speeches in this campaign, and unfortunately many of the orators talk as if they supposed the evil is to be cured with cheap money.

It is no wonder Californians are discovering that the cheap suit of clothes does not make the cheap man, and want the saturnalia to come to an end, desiring that $75 men shall be put into $75 places. But the leaders, both of the Democratic and Republican parties, make two mistakes in thinking they can meet the crisis by declaring for "free silver." If they should get it the purchasing power of all the money in the hands of the people would be less than now, and even the present Populist demand is for "ten or twenty times as much money" as at present. It would not be satisfied with "free silver," but wants paper "money," the dollar of which would be very cheap as compared with the silver dollar under free coinage. They want a dollar which would not have a purchasing power of anything like 50 cents of the present money, though they may not put the case in exactly that way.

The cowardly, degraded, shinplaster political feeling which so largely dominates in California has been catered to by the Republicans. They have made a weak surrender to the Populist cheap money element and deserve to be whipped. A beating would do them good by proving that nothing is to be gained by a half way concession to thoroughgoing dishonesty and shameless knavery. It will demonstrate the folly of their effort to gather in a vote by putting that crazy free silver coinage plank into their platform. Already the "move" is being laughed at by the men whom they tried to conciliate. They are being told they did not go half far enough, and in nearly every county the Populists have held conventions and nominated full tickets, leaving the poltroon Republican leaders to sigh over their own folly.

SIZE OF THE CORN CROP.

The question of how much corn is raised in the United States this year is one that interests a great many people. It has been asked anxiously by thousands, and met with several responses, none of which are received with general credence. If there be any one point on which the great majority of people who take an interest in the matter are agreed it is that the government estimate is not a trustworthy one, and probably is very far from the truth. The Washington statements of percentages of condition and acreage indicate a crop not much exceeding 1,100 million bushels, or about 55 per cent of a fairly full crop in recent years, or 45 per cent of the total yield which up to near the close of July was expected by many.

It is not improbable that the Washington figures are within 10 per cent of the truth for a large part of the corn-growing area. But there are large areas in the Northern States where the yield much exceeds the official estimate, and in the South the crop is a big one. Most of the Southern States report that they have grown enough for all home needs, and some have a surplus to spare to send to the North instead of being obliged to send here for great quantities, as is the rule in ordinary years. The low prices paid for cotton formed an inducement to Southern farmers to plant corn liberally last spring, and they very materially increased their acreage. As they were blessed with an abundance of rain, while drought prevailed in the North through June, July, and August, the Southerners are rejoicing in by far the biggest corn crop in their history, just at the time that the corn is most valuable in a money sense. A few days ago a lot of 50,000 bushels was bought at Decatur, Ala., to be shipped to this State. The transaction was the first of its class ever reported, but probably is far from being the last to occur on this crop, and it will be no wonder if considerable quantities of Southern grown corn are exported to Europe, to fill in part the void that otherwise would have been caused by inability to spare corn from the West to send across the Atlantic.

Making due allowance for Southern plenitude, it is not unreasonable to suppose the total corn crop of the United States this year may be not far short of 1,500 million bushels, and that it is not likely to be less than 1,400 millions. This would be "enough to go round" if it were not for a shortage of the hay crop, also badly affected by the long drought. As it is some deficiency of supply is to be counted on, which must be made amends for out of the surplus from previous corn crops, feeding of live stock with wheat or other material than corn, a premature marketing of many of the animals, or all of these combined. Except for those areas on which corn is near being a total failure the higher prices now being paid compensate for a large part of the falling off in yield, and if they should be continued while the bulk of the surplus from the farm is being marketed the corn farmers will not be much worse off on account of the smallness of the crop this year. But the railroads and lake steamers will suffer for want of corn freight, and the corn shortage may tell with some force on the prices of beef and pork next year.

ANTI-SHAKING HANDS SOCIETY.

The Town of Baku hitherto has been noted chiefly in connection with the Russian production of petroleum. It now may become celebrated in another connection and perhaps as an associative leader in a most important sanitary reform. Many of its citizens have been converted by medical reasoning to the belief that the practice of hand-shaking causes the transmission of numberless disease-breeding germs and have formed an "Anti-Shaking Hands Society," composed of persons of both sexes. Each member pays a subscription of six rubles per year, in return for which he or she is entitled to wear a little badge as a sign and token of resolve never again to take a fellow-human being by the hand except in displeasure, and a fine of three rubles is to be imposed for every time a member may break the rule, though it should be for fear of giving offense to some one whose anger was dreaded. The funds of the society thus formed by subscriptions and fines are to be applied to the support of a vigorous agitation against hand-shaking under any circumstances and in favor of a law to prohibit it under severe penalty. Once every two or three months the names of all the members will be published in the local papers with a notice to the effect that their policy of "hands off" is a result, not of moroseness or misanthropy, but of a disinterested love of cleanliness and an implicit faith in the teachings of science.

In other words, they desire to avoid infection. They have been told by a skilled physician, specially consulted on the subject, that the air of Baku is full of the poison germs which are ruthless enemies of human life, that smallpox, typhus fever, scarlatina, the Siberian pest, consumption, and a whole host of other diseases perpetually menace them. The germs settle upon objects which give them up to the hands of the person who touch them. Hence the hands c[illegible] use them in the manipulation of [illegible] teem with bacilli ready to be tra[illegible] contact to a thoughtless acquaintan[illegible] scientist concluded with advice that one[illegible] not to grasp the hand of any man unless after it had been thoroughly disinfected. The society is the result.

But already an intense opposition to the movement is aroused. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the struggle of the members is not to be solely with bacilli and bacteria. Trumpets are sounding and drums are beating which summon the ladies of all Russia to battle for their rights. The lady leaders have published a manifesto in which they declare that the anti-shaking hands movement is ridiculous, both in its origin and methods. They say that science has no more to do with it than haymaking. If it means anything at all it means that we must extirpate our sense of touch, and not merely modify any particular form of it. We must not handle parasols, canes, or umbrellas, must put on our boots and shoes by machinery, and avoid touching a knife or fork or the bringing of our fingers in contact with a piece of bread. And they or the correspondent ask in what respect is a soft female hand more dangerous as a transferrer of bacteria than is the brass handle of a door which any member of the society may handle with impunity. He adds that if shaking hands deserves a fine, a kiss must merit decapitation, for a few thousand of the myriads of microbes encountered by a lady in the course of her morning walk are sure to mingle with the nectar on her ruby lips and mass there the elements of the most formidable diseases known to medical science. It is hinted that the members of the society formally have resolved to abandon kissing as a relic of half savagery. But whether this has anything to do with it or not the lady opponents are in earnest, and have forwarded to the Governor-General of the province a prayer that he at once will dissolve the new society. So it may not be well to go into raptures over a supposed prospect that our respected citizen George Francis Train will migrate to Baku for the association with kindred spirits on the hand-shaking question. The society might be scattered by summary Russian methods before he could get there, and he would not even be allowed to say a word in favor of its peculiarity after the official disbandment. Nor is it likely that by staying here Citizen Train will gain admirers of his solitary moodiness any more than if there were no organized movement against hand-shaking on the shores of the Caspian Sea.

THE contemplated redistribution of the army will make some important changes. The Fifth Infantry, which has garrisoned five different posts, will be collected at one station, Fort McPherson, and the Tenth at two, Forts Sill and Reno in Oklahoma. Nine small posts will be abandoned—namely: Forts Bowie, Mackinac, Marcy, McKinney, Ontario, Supply, Sully, Newport Barracks, and Mount Vernon Barracks. At the same time San Carlos is made a subpost to Fort Grant, Fort Wood to Fort Columbus, and Camp Pilot Butte to Fort Douglas. The garrisons east of the Mississippi will be increased at the expense of those west of it, the main purpose being to increase the military force near large cities. The object of this is sufficiently explained by the New York *Times* as follows: "Thus the experience of the past summer has not been without its fruit, and Secretary Lamont has been prompt to act. The red foe, once so dreaded, is not the only enemy of civilization and of law which the army needs to watch, and there is more than the frontier henceforth to be protected by it."

FROM several references to the subject in the papers of Kansas City we draw the conclusion that everybody in that town and for miles around it will go on an extensive bust of Pallas tomorrow evening.

THE Governor of New Hampshire receives a salary of $1,000 a year. The Governor of Alaska gets $8,000, with the scenery and the bracing climate thrown in. There seems to be need of a Gubernatorial Board of Equalization.

THE official estimate of 468 miles of streets in Chicago needing paving or repaving may be taken as approximately correct, and that part of Dearborn street directly in front of the Great Northern Hotel probably needs repaving worse than any other block in the entire 468 miles.

MANY a practiced "rounder" who has "gone against the game" in Chicago at a cost of five, ten, or fifteen thousand dollars learned from yesterday's TRIBUNE exactly how the trick was done. And all it cost him to find out was the merely nominal sum of 5 cents.

ILLINOIS will miss "Long" Jones. He was unique in his personality, faithful to his friends, a good hater, stood about 6½ feet high in his political uppers, and invariably counted one in the census.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD'S return to her home always brings up the sobering reflection that under our wise and beneficent government Evanston's greatest and most illustrious citizen cannot vote.

MR. MACVEAGH'S picnic at Ogden's Grove last Saturday was a gratifying success, its only drawback being the conspicuous absence of Mr. MacVeagh.

A PROPERLY constructed fence in Australia should be built strong, kangaroo-high, and rabbit-tight.

POSSIBLY some of the facts about gamblers and their skin games as set forth in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday were new even to Mr. Hopkins.

LAST spring Capt. Anson said the close of the season would find the baseball champions playing in Chicago. It did, but we understand they have gone back to Baltimore.

THERE seems to be a decided difference of opinion between the steamboat inspectors and El Capitan Falvey as to the control of the Yosemite.

PERSONALS.

Dr. James R. Cocke, a successful Boston physician, is perhaps the only man in the country who, though blind from infancy, took up the study of medicine and excelled in its practice.

Princess Alix of Hesse, it is said, will be given an annuity of $50,000 if she doesn't marry the Czarowitz. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that the Princess is raising obstacles to the marriage.

The Comte de Paris was preparing to take up his residence in the United States in 1870 when the Franco-Prussian war broke out and led him to abandon the notion. He expected to buy an estate in Florida, West Virginia, or California.

Ernest Cady, Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, is a naval war veteran and treasurer of the Pratt & Cady Manufacturing company of Hartford. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor two years ago on the ticket with Luzon B. Morris.

Gen. William Ward Duffield, the new Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was twice wounded in the Mexican war—in which he served as a mere boy—and reached the rank of Brevet Major General in the civil war.

Mme. Coquelin, the mother of the two great actors, died recently at the age of 84. After her husband's death she carried on the bakery at Boulogne-sur-Mer for a long time. When her sons became successful they established her in a comfortable house at Sceaux.

Virchand R. Gaudhi, a native of Bombay and a representative of the Jaine faith at the World's Parliament of Religions, is giving a course of lectures in Rochester. "A republican form of government," he says, "would never do for India until she has better education. Of her [illegible] population only 10 per cent can read [illegible] there are no free schools in all India. Even the children of rich and poor are taught by

[illegible] waters through the cold waters of the Atlantic to the coast of Sweden, a river without banks, by the Jewish race has come across the cold waters of history, moving by all the races that surrounded it and yet without assimilating with those races. It has maintained the fidelity of its character in the days of Paul."

In the through missionary work Israel is to be saved. The Gentiles can save Israel by saving the Gentiles, by showing in their own lives and the spirit of him who is the Lord of both dry[illegible] all Israel be saved.

tive land:

ance to come [illegible] A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

Americans make

Allen Japanese get [illegible] Address to the Students after that China [illegible] cemetery on Ridge avenue, of Chicago.

Ruskin's habits of li[illegible] services and Presi- Oliver Wendell Holmes'. [illegible] of the convocation recently that in two years [illegible] auditorium, the Unitbed and getting up had not [illegible] afternoon. The utes, and he has regular h[illegible] study, walking, and eating. Baptist Church associ- clear eye and complexion and th[illegible] opening ad- and board.

Dr. Huntington, assistant in the [illegible] embers of and lecture room at Harvard Col[illegible] dropped a year ago as a measure of [illegible] great His uncle, Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, for over [illegible] a years in the faculty, seems to have noted [illegible] fact, for in his will—which gave the college [illegible] reversionary interest in his $500,000 estate—there is a codicil cutting off the reversionary interest. And the codicil is dated Oct. 30, 1893, just after Prof. Cooke's nephew—whom he treated as a son—was dismissed.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

There was a certain amount of curiosity of late about the new drama "Ship of State," which was advertised to the Schiller. Little was known of it except that its theme was "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie," and that it bristled with patriotism. Whatever mystery surrounded it was dispelled last evening before a small and somewhat astonished crowd, which first gaped at the exhibition given, and then guffawed. This was not the object the originators of "Ship of State" had in view; but they made the piece so surpassingly bad that it might be truthfully described as a "good show." It might be classified as a "bush" drama, but how it found its way on the boards of a first-class theater of this city is one of those accidents which the management will no doubt take pains to explain. There are half a dozen persons in the cast who step before the footlights and asseverate that they are American patriots, but frequently forget their lines, and would confer a favor by forgetting them all. The gravity with which the handful of novices did and said ridiculous things, then utterly collapsing at times, would arouse the sense of humor of a graven image. After the second act certain persons connected with the show came before the curtain with a rickety floral ship which they presented to themselves, and after congratulating themselves, thanking themselves, etc., withdrew, carrying the ship with them. Then the third act was started, and those persons in the audience who felt they could waste an entire Sunday evening remained to see the sport. By referring to the program one finds that the author as well as the scenic artist of "Ship of State" is Frank D. Skiff. There was a scenic artist of this name connected with the old Adelphi Theater of this city nearly a quarter of a century ago, but one fears to do him an injustice by identifying him with the present Frank D. Skiff. To mention any of the half-dozen performers would not convey any significance to the reader.

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That part of the audience at McVicker's which was fairly conversant with theatrical events during the last two seasons found much that was amusing in "The Passing Show." That part which knew less about theatrical affairs found much that was pointless in the travesty. All, however, found enough in its ridicule, its satire, its vaudeville, and interpolations to make witnessing it worth the while. The piece was designed by Canary and Lederer for a slow summer season in New York. It gives evidence of being a temporary structure, loosely built by Sydney Rosenfeld—a fairly clever dabster in light entertainment material—but strengthened for road purposes by the addition of more ingenious ballets and dances. It strikes sharply and frequently wittily in many directions, but its blows are seldom severe enough to sting—indeed, they frequently fall short of their mark. It honors "Sowing the Wind," "Charley's Aunt," "The Ruttaflies," and other dramatic successes with its satire, characters being introduced to mimic the leading parts in the plays dealt with, and finally it lapses into a bona fide vaudeville entertainment, all of which is a direct thrust at the Vaud[illegible] of New York. As the finale to the [illegible] series of absurd tableaux are [illegible] ing the living picture [illegible] now passed the high [illegible] fortunately is receding. [illegible] which introduces scenes and [illegible] from a dozen grand operas in a hopeless tan[illegible] shows decided cleverness. By the system of this peculiar operatic divertissement Mephisto is made to sing the Toreador's song from "Carmen." The company contains a number of excellent entertainers, among the best of whom are John E. Henshaw, Charles J. Ross, William Cameron, Miss Vernona Jarbeau, Miss Lucy Daly, Miss May Ten Broeck, and Miss Jessie Carlisle. The ensemble is below the average and the costumes and accessories only passably answer the demands.

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A permanent injunction being refused E. E. Rice to prevent Miss Camille D'Arville from appearing under any other management, that singer will be allowed uninterrupted fulfillment of her contract with Askin and Shay. Miss D'Arville will sing in the Edwards-Stange opera, "Madelaine," under her new managers at the Schiller Theater Dec. 16 to 23, inclusive, as originally planned. During her last engagement in this city Miss D'Arville expressed something more than dissatisfaction with her role in "Venus" and intimated that her ideas and Mr. Rice's regarding comic opera were by no means identical. When Miss Manola-Mason became ill in Boston Miss D'Arville was engaged by Askin and Shay to assume the comedy roles of that unfortunate actress. Subsequently Miss D'Arville created the title role in "Madelaine" in the same city and under the same management. Points in the case brought forward by Miss D'Arville against Mr. Rice were that he still owed her several thousand dollars and that the role offered her in his new production was not a star part according to agreement.

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Alfred G. Robyn has accepted the terms proposed by Manager F. C. Whitney for the production of his comic opera, "Jacinta." Louise Beaudet will assume the title role. The supporting company will begin rehearsals immediately. "Jacinta" is written in two acts and founded on a Mexican subject. The libretto is by W. H. Lepere, who also furnished the books for a number of Mr. Robyn's early operettas. The scene of "Jacinta," thoroughly Mexican in color, is said to be discriminately treated from a musical point of view, only a portion of the numbers, of which there are twenty-two, being in distinctly Mexican rhythm. Mr. Robyn is a resident of St. Louis, where he was born in 1860. He is known chiefly through his songs, several of which have obtained extended popularity. His comic opera, "Manuette," was produced in both New York and St. Louis, and with the composition somewhat later of a lyric opera, "Marlen," he entered upon a more serious field.

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The Grand Opera-House and Hooley's Theater were in darkness last night. At the former tonight Otis Skinner will present for the first time Charles S. Skinner's adaptation of Victor Hugo's "Le Roi S'Amuse" under the title of "The King's Jester." Mr. Skinner's role will be that of Triboulet. At Hooley's the Kendals will enter upon their final week, which will be given up entirely to Tom Taylor's "Lady Clancarty."

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Nat C. Goodwin's plans for this season are generous toward the public and mean more and harder work than usual for himself. Fortunately the actor is in perfect health again after his long vacation abroad. He will open his engagement next Sunday night at Hooley's Theater with "A Gilded Fool," Henry Guy Carleton's clever comedy, which has been played but a few times in Chicago, although it was well-liked from the first.

"The Tornado," which is the most ingenious, from a mechanical point of view, and, perhaps, the most ambitious, in a literary sense, of Lincoln J. Carter's wildly realistic melodrama, was revived at the Lincoln Theater yesterday before crowded audiences. In its case, at least, familiarity is not a detriment. The company satisfies the demands placed upon it.

Charles T. Dazey's play of Southern life, "In Old Kentucky," again demonstrated its popularity at the Haymarket, where it was revived before one of the crowds for which Manager Davis' West Side theater has become noted. No stage in Chicago is better adapted to the heavy settings of the play than the Haymarket, and the presentation, therefore, was highly effective.

The Annual benefit week of the Policemen's [illegible] Association will be inaugurated at the Auditorium this evening. The play will be "Prisoners of War," with Miss Marie Jansen

TURN TO CHICAGO G[illegible]

SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS PRE[illegible] FOR IT A ROCKY ROAD.

Friends of the Stock Say Dismayed—Leading Products Constantly Shri[illegible] in Value Bulls Cannot Arouse Enthusiasm—Sugar Takes a [illegible] Whisky Trust Appears a Hopeless —Other Stocks, Outside of Gra[illegible] Are Stupid.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—[illegible] most of the leading products of the co[illegible] constantly shrinking in value, it is har[illegible] be expected that the bulls on stocks can [illegible] much enthusiasm for their side of t[illegible] count. While there are no very seric[illegible] clines to be recorded for the week outs[illegible] sugar and a few others against which [illegible] forces were brought to bear, the tende[illegible] was downward and the rallies fa[illegible] The dealings, as has been the ca[illegible] New [illegible] almost entirely profes[illegible] much that is [illegible] ely of good sec[illegible] principal theaters [illegible] cannot employ [illegible] ning attractions that in [illegible] last mark[illegible] a good deal longer, so that few [illegible] Wall [illegible] necessitated. Thus tomorrow a [illegible] only one real novelty in town, and that [illegible] the Fourteenth Street Theater, where [illegible] Olcott will make his first appe[illegible] in "The Irish Artist," a new [illegible] specially constructed to please the [illegible] ers of old-fashioned Irish c[illegible] The performance of "The Merry Wives of [illegible] sor" by William H. Crane and his comp[illegible] the Star Theater is worthy of attention f[illegible] who desire to see fine productions of Shaks[illegible] plays. He has put much spirit into the in[illegible] tation, and his scenes provoke hearty ap[illegible] All the scenic pictures are artistic, and the [illegible] harmonize and please the eye. Jerome [illegible] rome's "A Way to Win a Woman," at [illegible] eum Theater, is not the conventional [illegible] a lover's wooing, but an a[illegible] to make an interesting dramatic sto[illegible] somewhat new lines. The playwright [illegible] his problem logically and happily, an[illegible] Sothern as the poor young barrister has [illegible] another part to add to his gallery of portra[illegible] Tomorrow evening Paul Lindau's drama, [illegible] Andrea," will receive its first American [illegible] tion at the Irving Place Theater. The [illegible] part is in the hands of Max Birs, from the [illegible] Court Theater in Stuttgart, who will ma[illegible] first appearance here. The closing [illegible] formances of "New Blood" at [illegible] er's Theater are announced. Th[illegible] no authority for this statement [illegible] Mr. Palmer will produce "The Dancing [illegible] Miss Olga Nethersole is to play an engag[illegible] of four weeks in "The Transgressor," be[illegible] Oct. 15, and Nov. 12 there will be a pro[illegible] of "The New Woman," presented [illegible] rangement with Charles Frohman, [illegible] Miss Annie Russell will appear [illegible] an absence from the stage of [illegible] years. "A

NEWS FROM ABR...

REPORT THAT SATOLLI ... BE RECALLED BY THE POPE.

High Ecclesiastical Dignitary at Rome Says the Idea Is Absurd—Not the Holy Father's Intention to Discriminate Against the American Church in Its Appointments—Shelley Monument to Be Unveiled Next Week—Czar's Condition Grows More Serious.

SPECIAL CABLE.

ROME, Sept. 30.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York Herald.]—A high ecclesiastical dignitary was seen today with regard to the expected changes in the administration of the Catholic Church in the United States. He said: "It is quite true the Pope is preparing a document concerning the United States. This document will deal with the general position of the church there. It may also discuss the Washington delegation. During his stay here Mgr. Keane submitted to the Pope a plan for making the delegation independent of the propaganda and directly responsible to the Pope. The Pope has had the plan under consideration, but it is not yet sure he will give effect to it. Moreover, even if the Pope adopted the measure in question, little would be altered in the existing state of things. The present mode of procedure would merely be quickened. Instead of passing through the intermediary of the prefect of the propaganda, Mgr. Satolli would refer matters to the Pope direct. The question is one of form rather than of substance, and especially as the Pope has already authorized Mgr. Satolli to judge a large number of cases which formerly would have had to be submitted to the propaganda. As to assuming, as Mgr. Keane says, that the Pope will transfer the administration of the American church to Washington, the idea is absurd. The measure in question, if it is taken, will only be a simplification. An apostolic delegate's power is always closely limited. The situation may be summed up in these terms: The Pope wishes to maintain and strengthen the delegation, but Mgr. Satolli will certainly be recalled."

ITALIAN MONUMENT TO POET SHELLEY.

Unveiled in the Presence of Notable Foreigners at Viareggio.

ROME, Sept. 30.—A monument to Shelley, the English poet, erected by Italian admirers, was unveiled this morning at Viareggio, off which town Shelley was drowned July 8, 1822. Sig. Riccioni, a local lawyer, who was the inspirer of the movement that resulted in the erection of the monument, was President of the committee having the work in charge. Included among the members of this committee were Mr. Gladstone, Algernon Swinburne, the English poet; Felix Cavallotti, Riggerio Bonghi, Menotti Garibaldi, Edmond de Amicis, the poet Bovio, and other eminent Italians. The monument, which is fifteen feet high, faces the sea in Paolina Square. The bust is the work of the sculptor, Urbano Lucchesi. It represents the poet at the age of 29 years, in a meditative attitude. The pedestal is simple but elegant. On the side away from the sea a design of intertwined branches of oak and olive encircle a book bearing on the cover the word "Prometeo." Above this is an inscription, written by Sig. Bovio, reading thus:

TO PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY,
HEART OF HEARTS,
DROWNED IN THIS SEA; CREMATED ON
THIS SPOT, WHERE HE COMPOSED
"PROMETHEUS UNBOUND,"
A POSTHUMOUS PAGE WHEREIN EVERY GENERATION WILL HAVE TOKEN OF ITS STRUGGLES, ITS TEARS, AND ITS REDEMPTION.

The weather was bad, but despite this drawback there was a great gathering of English residents and eminent Italians, including Sigs. Panzacchi, Cavallotti, Villari, Coppino, and Martini. Representatives of the Universities of Rome and Pisa were also present. Lady Shelley was represented by Col. Leigh Hunt. Sig. Riccioni delivered an address, after which he formally transferred the monument to the keeping of the Mayor of Viareggio amid the cheering of the assemblage.

CZAR LOOKS TO BE EXCEEDINGLY ILL.

He Has Lost Enormously in Weight and Suffers Great Pain.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says the Czar has lost in weight enormously during the last few weeks. He suffers great pain and looks exceedingly ill.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The *Tageblatt* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg that the Czar is suffering with two distinct maladies, neurasthenia, coupled with anæmia. When the attacks are severer than usual his whole household is alarmed. The second disease was long in developing. At first it was taken for diabetes, then Bright's disease, and finally for a tuberculous affection of the kidneys. The kidney affection was aggravated lately by a cold contracted during a night visit to his son, Grand Duke George. Before he left St. Petersburg the Czar on one occasion visited a telegraph office early in the morning and sent a telegram to Abbastuman inquiring after Grand Duke George's health. His Majesty waited at the office an hour and a half for the reply, which, when it came, proved unsatisfactory. He returned to his bedroom and, throwing himself into a chair, exclaimed:

"O God! What have I done to be so severely punished!"

The night of Grand Duke George's arrival at Spala the Czar visited his room after everybody had retired for the night, passing half dressed through the cold corridors. He watched his sleeping son for a long time, with the result that he had a chill.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—The Czar personally telegraphed here from Spala Friday ordering that the imperial yachts Polar Star and Tsarevna be dispatched to the Piræus, the port of Athens, as soon as possible. Both vessels will sail Oct. 13. The motive of the order is unknown. Private advices confirm the statement of the *Official Messenger* as to the gravity of the Czar's condition.

ARREST OF GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS.

One Story Is That the Sensation Grew Out of Insubordination.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—A sensational rumor gained currency early this morning that the Fourth Regiment of the Guards had been alarmed in the Moabit barracks and that eighty non-commissioned officers had been arrested. It appears 183 non-commissioned officers belonging to the chief gunnery school were arrested Saturday evening, the failure to identify one officer accused of disseminating Socialist pamphlets having caused the authorities to decide to arraign all the officers, among whom was the suspect, before a military tribunal.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin says that the arrests of the non-commissioned officers probably had nothing to do with socialism. The commander of the gunnery school is disliked on account of his severity. Having lately noticed the growing spirit of insubordination he called the non-commissioned officers together and severely reprimanded them. The men subsequently became noisy and troublesome and the commander visited their rooms and ordered that they be silent. The men became insolent and openly refused to obey the order. They became threatening, and the commander drew his sword in self-defense. This had the effect of restoring order. The commander immediately telegraphed to Empetor William, who ordered the arrest of the mutineers. The Fourth Regiment of the Guards was summoned and surrounded the school during the night. The non-commissioned officers were aroused [illegible] court yard [illegible] commander addressed them, saying [illegible] all prisoners. Everybody who [illegible] to escape must abide by the consequences." All the prisoners were escorted to the railway station at 3 a. m. and sent to the Magdeburg fortress. Another story is that the commander, Baron Stetin, was passing through the court-yard during a drinking bout and that the men upon seeing him shouted insulting words.

JOSE MADRIZ SUDDENLY DEPOSED.

He Leaves Bluefields Sept. 18 for Managua—Queer Government Obtains.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Sept. 24.—José Madriz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been in Bluefields on behalf of President Zelaya, has suddenly been deposed from his office, and Sept. 18 left for Managua. Exactly what will become of the municipal government Madriz caused to be elected is a question. Because two of these elected officials refused to serve none of the others were installed, and at present it is difficult to say exactly how Bluefields is governed. There is a Governor of the Police and a Collector of Customs, and between these two and Gen. Cabezas, who is now known as Governor Intendente, Bluefields manages to enjoy some kind of government. The British gunboat Mohawk arrived off Bluefields with the banished English and Americans a few days ago, and none of them were allowed to come on shore. The two Americans, Lampkin and Wiltbank, were put on board the United States Marblehead, and the Englishmen were carried by the Mohawk to Jamaica. At an election for Alcalde four American Councilmen and an American Justice of the Peace were chosen.

WOULD CUT CHINA INTO THREE PARTS.

Ambitious Scheme of Japan If It Wins in the Present War.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Japan, according to a reliable authority, if victorious over China, intends to divide China into three independent kingdoms, which will be placed under the rule of native Princes, one of whom will be Li Hung Chang. If necessary Japan will call a conference of the powers to decide the matter.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30.—Owing to the protest of Great Britain the Tsung Li Yamen has ordered the release of the British steamer Pathan, recently seized by a Chinese warship on the suspicion that it was carrying contraband of war. Viceroy Li Hung Chang's enemies sedulously encourage the Dowager Empress in the belief that the defeats of the Chinese forces were due to his incompetency and corruption. An imperial decree has been issued appointing Prince Kung, the Emperor's uncle, the President of the Tsung Li Yamen and the President of the Admiralty as a special committee to conduct the war operations.

GALESWORTHY ON HIS WAY TO LONDON

Captain of the Kow Shing Taking His Report to the British Capital.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 30.—Capt. Thomas Ryder Galesworthy of the British merchantman Kow Shing, which was sunk by the Japanese steamer Naniwa over a month ago while taking Chinese troops to Corea, arrived in this city today on the Northern Pacific and left tonight over the Chicago and Great Western for Des Moines, whence he proceeds directly to London, where the British Admiralty is awaiting his report on the Kow Shing affair. Dr. Franklin Rogers of the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, with his wife and daughter, arrived on the same train and proceeded tonight to Chicago and Washington on a vacation. Neither would speak of the Kow Shing event. Capt. Galesworthy denied all the interviews that were alleged to have been had with him.

WAR BEGINS AGAIN DOWN IN BRAZIL.

Insurgents Engage the Government Troops in Rio Grande do Sul.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Sept. 30.—Word is received here that fighting has broken out again in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul between the rebels and the government troops at four different points, and that the insurgents are getting the better of it. They have arms and ammunition and declare they will now fight to the bitter end. In all the frontier towns the people are joining the revolters, and the affair seems to be a reopening of the war. Saidanha da Gama and a lot of the Brazilian exiles in Montevideo protest against the resumption of hostilities. They say it is prejudicial to the restoration of peace and the right to return to their homes, which they hope will be granted them when Mornes assumes the Presidency.

EZETA WILL MAKE MEXICO HIS HOME.

He Says He Has No Intention of Making War on Honduras or Salvador.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—Gen. Antonio Ezeta has arrived here. He called on President Diaz today in a friendly way. He denies any intention of revolution, and says he in no way authorized the telegrams sent out from San Francisco that he was coming here to make war on San Salvador or Honduras. He says he intends making this country his home and will engage in coffee planting and bring his family here. His grandparents were born in Mexico and he looks upon the country as his adopted home. President Diaz says the telegrams published in the United States that Mexico has any intention of interfering in Central American affairs are absolutely without foundation.

Vienna Socialists Become Turbulent.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The Socialists of this city today held a demonstration in the Ring Strasse in front of the House of Parliament. A labor song, the chorus of which demanded universal suffrage, was sung. The singing had the effect of rendering the crowd restive and the police intervened and dispersed the meeting. Fourteen of the leaders were arrested.

The Dutch Capture Mataram.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—Dispatches from Batavia announce that the Dutch, after eight hours' hard fighting, captured Mataram, the stronghold of the Balinos rebels. The Dutch loss was one Lieutenant and twelve privates killed and four officers and forty-five privates wounded. The Balinos lost heavily.

Central American Union Scheme Dropped.

SPECIAL CABLE.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 30.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The project of a Central American union has been dropped for the present.

Conferences Over Italian Emigration.

ROME, Sept. 30.—Herman Stump, American Superintendent of Immigration, and the American Consul at Naples had two long conferences today with the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Ouissana, near Naples.

Bruwaert to Explain the Tariff.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—M. F. E. Bruwaert, Consul General of France at Chicago, will attend at the Foreign Office three days this week for the purpose of instructing all comers on the new American tariff law.

Half of San Domingo Destroyed.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The *Debats* has a dispatch from San Domingo stating that half that town was destroyed by the recent cyclone.

Scandal in a Convent.

NAPLES, Sept. 30.—A serious scandal, affecting a convent here, is giving rise to much comment. The Lady Superior and several other persons have been arrested.

Cable Brevities.

FIVE MEN KILLED IN A CAVE-IN.

Five men were killed by a cave-in in a slate quarry at Probstzella in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN RESIGNS.

M. Decrais, French Ambassador to Great Britain, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Baron de Courcel, who was President of the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration.

Forced to Pay for "Protection"

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church read from his pulpit today an affidavit charging Capt. Donohue of the West Twentieth Street Police Station with forcing Jared W. Flagg jr., a real estate agent, to pay $100 a month for "protection"

WORK OF A NEW ORDER

MR. WHITCOMB THE FIRST OF THE COMMUNITY OF BROTHERS.

It Is an Order Analogous to the King's Daughters, but Its Good Offices Will Be Confined to Young Men—Will Be of Great Benefit to Episcopal Rectors Who Can Afford No Assistants—Sisters of the Church Start a New York Branch—General News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Russell Whitcomb, who is now known as Brother Hugh, was once a well-known business man of Boston, and recently a student at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city. He has become the founder of the Community of the Brothers of the Church and has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and will live in monastic seclusion at the house of the brotherhood, No. 371 West Thirty-fifth street. Mr. Whitcomb is the first member of this community. He is about 30 years old, and has turned over to his family all his earthly possessions, saving only an income just sufficient to support him and his library, and for the rest of his life he will be poor. Within a few weeks a Mr. Carpenter, a fellow student at the seminary, will enter as a novice, taking the vows for two years, and will eventually become a full-fledged brother, after instruction and proper meditation. The brotherhood is not to be an order, but a community, more or less monastic.

The object of the brotherhood is, broadly, humanity. It will in some of its functions be like the King's Daughters. The rich and the poor will be visited and relieved without distinction of sect or creed. But the main object will be the attempt to influence boys and young men for good, to offer them harmless diversion, and to look after their moral natures without the intervention of too much religion. Mr. Whitcomb believes boys are naturally good, not bad, and that when they go astray it is the result of a lack of proper social pleasure, not of innate perversity. He hopes by offering them that which they lack to guide and to reclaim many of the youths who now take to the streets for want of pleasanter places to go to.

The order is in part meant to give Episcopal rectors an opportunity to do their parish visiting by proxy. It is not intended to take the place of that personal acquaintance with parishioners which makes pastoral work effective, but to supplement it by that systematic visiting which every rector has not the time to do himself nor the means to hire a special assistant to do. It might be conceived, for instance, that the rectors of two or three adjacent parishes which were not large enough alone to hire assistant ministers would club together to engage one assistant between them to do certain routine visiting for all. Just here the new order steps in and says in effect: "Gentlemen, here is an order of devout and experienced parish visitors and church workers. We can do your work more cheaply than you could have it done in any other way. Brother A. can be assigned to the rector of St. Athanasius, Brother B. to the rector of St. Irenæus, and because we all live together we can afford to do the work at reasonable rates." It is possible such a combination might prove a godsend to that considerable number of parishes which have one minister and work enough for two, or two ministers and work enough for three, without having the income to pay the salaries required to secure the whole time of ambitious young graduates of theological seminaries. Then, with increasing experience, the value of the services of the order will increase, so that within a few months they would offer to the Episcopal rectors of the city much higher quality of assistantship than the inexperienced "deacon," newly ordained, is capable of. Their hold upon the people, too, who are easily won by personal interest in their cases would make them continually more valuable.

The first work of Brother Hugh, for he alone constitutes the "community" for the time being, will be the attempt to lead the youth of St. Chrysostom's parish in the way they should go, not merely by religious passion as by offering them a pleasant place and congenial surroundings in which to pass the idle time that might otherwise be employed for evil. The sitting-room at the home of the community is small, but it is tastefully fitted, and any young man is welcomed there. Brother Hugh is broad in his views, and the young men who call upon him will be permitted to play cards and other games at the home.

The small income Brother Hugh retained when he turned over his worldly possessions to his family is the only resource the community now has. It is expected aid will be received for the carrying on of the work from persons benevolently disposed.

GIVES THE GOTHAMITES A SCARE.

Husky Wisconsin Lumberman's Experience in Trying to Find His Hotel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—There is at present paying his first visit to New York a wealthy Wisconsin lumberman named Slotewell. He is quartered at a Broadway hotel within a block of Fifth avenue. He is a man about as big as John L. Sullivan, dresses carelessly, and has a voice like a bull and the uncere monious address of the true backwoodsman. The other afternoon Mr. Slotewell took a stroll up to Central Park, got his "supper," to use his own language, "at an eating-house" somewhere thereabouts, and wandered about the park till 10 o'clock, when a sparrow cop notified him it was time for him to vacate. After a few incidental drinks at the hotels and bars around the lower entrances to the park he started for his hotel by way of Fifth avenue at about midnight.

By the time he got to Thirty-fourth street he commenced to be puzzled as to where he belonged, and encountering a couple of young men who had just come out of the New York club he said: "I say, gents, can either of you give me——. He was going to say "a steer to the So-and-So Hotel," but before he could finish his inquiry both young men gave a yell, and while one bolted back for the club-house the other made a bee-line eastward through Thirty-fourth street.

The amazed lumberman got as far as Thirty-second street, when he encountered an elderly gentleman ambling peaceably uptownward, to whom he repeated his question, or the first part of it, rather. The old gentleman skipped nimbly back, flourishing his big, gold-knobbed stick and squealing: "Keep off, you ruffian. Don't lay a hand on me or I'll hand you over to the police."

Now the lumberman was mad right through, of course, but he is no fool. He saw there must be some reason for all this, and, as he could now make out the gongs of the cable cars, he scented his way to Broadway. Presently he found his hotel and explained to the night clerk the extraordinary adventures he had just experienced. The clerk roared. "Why, my friend," he said, "those chaps thought you were one of the gang and were going to hold them up."

MILLIONS RAISED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Brayton Ives Issues a Statement as to Northern Pacific Certificates.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Brayton Ives, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, has issued a statement regarding the payment of the receiver's certificates of that road. He says at 6:30 p. m., Sept. 22, a notice was left at the company's office of a petition to be presented to United States Judge Jenkins in Milwaukee the next Thursday, asking permission to issue $300,000 additional certificates and authority to sell $6,000,000 of securities belonging to the company, and also power to deposit the proceeds with any reorganization committee the receivers might select. Being out of town, Mr. Ives says he knew nothing of this petition till Wednesday. General Counsel Pettit learned of it Monday and went at once to Milwaukee to oppose the petition. Mr. Ives and the directors, alarmed by the receiver's proposition, telegraphed to counsel in Milwaukee to urge the court to deny the petition. This was done, but the court was unwilling to take the risk of being without funds to pay the certificates due Oct. 1. Mr. Ives says:

"I consulted again with my friends and was able in a short time to telegraph Mr. Pettit that we would furnish the money for the certificates, provided Judge Jenkins would postpone his decision long enough to enable counsel for bondholders and stockholders to properly present their objections to the petition. To this he agreed, but his first order was not worded as intended, and it was not until after 1 p. m. Friday that I received notice of the amended order which made it practicable to raise the money.

"As I was not ready to deposit $2,135,085 before noon of the following day, and as these contributing were to receive as security in return until Monday, it will be seen that the conditions of the order were not easy. The funds were raised, however, and deposited with the Treasurer, as ordered by the court."

DR. BLINN HAS A BAD WESTERN RECORD.

Surrenders Himself in New York and May Get Twenty Years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—It appears Dr. Frank Frey Blinn, who surrendered himself to District-Attorney Fellows yesterday, has a history that takes in a Western experience. The doctor was indicted a year ago last May in this city for manslaughter in having caused the death of Alice Whitney, a typewriter, living at No. 351 West Forty-fourth street. Shortly after the young woman's death Blinn, who was on $3,000 bail, fled the city. It now appears he went to Cambridge, in Washington County, this State, where his parents lived, and has been there since with his wife. Blinn in 1884 was bookkeeper and cashier for James D. Robinson at Saginaw, Mich. While there he married Miss Louise Bloden, the daughter of a prominent business man of that place, and began presenting her with diamonds and jewelry. Mr. Robinson began an investigation of his books, and Blinn disappeared, leaving his wife and a deficiency of several hundred dollars behind him. She subsequently secured a divorce from him. He was next heard from in Chicago, where he was employed as a nurse in a hospital. While in that city he obtained a diploma as a homeopathic physician. He appeared in Boston in 1889, where he opened an office on Tremont street and announced he was the representative of a famous English physician. At that time he called himself W. H. Blinn, and finally eloped with a Mrs. Price, wife of the gentleman with whom he boarded. Afterwards she married Dr. Blinn. Dr. Blinn's career in this city and his "retreats" for women have often been described. The District-Attorney thinks he has a strong case against him. He may get twenty years in prison.

SISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN CONTROL.

Branch of the English Order Established in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Tomorrow there will be opened in this city in the building at Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, where for more than thirty years Mrs. Sylvanus Reed has conducted her school for girls, an educational undertaking by a community known as the Sisters of the Church which will command international attention. The Sisters of the Church now have complete charge of the school, which is the first of its kind in this country. Last summer three members of this new scholastic order arrived from Randolph Gardens, London, the main center of the work of the Church Extension Association, having for its President the Rt. Hon. the Earl Nelson. One of the purposes of the sisterhood is to devote a half hour every day to religious teachings. They have set before themselves a standard of education far above the mere acquisition of learning and accomplishments. They recognize the necessity of teaching the girls of this generation to know the duties which they owe to themselves, to others, and to God. In the hands of women lies the conservation of the dignity and purity of society, and even the prosperity of the country, and the sisters will do their utmost to inculcate a patriotic ambition to attain, as American women, the highest Christian ideal. The pupils will be taught true happiness can only be found in the exercise of divinely bestowed gifts, and that such great feats will be doubly blessed when employed to the glory of God and the good of others. The foundation of this sisterhood as a feature of the Church Extension Association in the department known as the Education Union, is considered by many persons as an epoch in society.

NEW SYSTEM IN NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Combines the Advantages of the Elective and Classical Courses.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—With the reopening of the undergraduate department of the University of the City of New York tomorrow in the university's new buildings on University Heights a system of education heretofore untried in its entirety, either in this country or Europe, according to Chancellor MacCracken, will be tested. The plan adopted is the result of the labors of five members of the university faculty, who have been studying the methods of foreign universities for months past in the hope of securing for the local institution a system peculiarly adapted to its needs. It represents a new attempt to combine the salient features of the broadest elective system with the peculiar advantage of older classical courses. Under the new system a student on entering the university can choose one of three lines of study. At the end of the first year the choice is widened so that he may elect any one of ten groups of subects. Having chosen a certain group, however, he is required to follow its subjects for two years without further change. In his senior year, while he is still required to pursue the group of his choice, he is permitted the election of subjects for all of his time, except three in four hours a week. The whole course of study of the university has been so arranged that the English language and literature must be studied two hours weekly during the first year, three hours weekly during the second year, and for one to three hours weekly during the third year. The general plan resembles that in use at Johns Hopkins University in some of the group features, but its advocates declare no other system has been copied in forming it.

ALL NEW YORK SALOONS CLOSED.

Police Make 240 Arrests in the Effort to Enforce the Law.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—It was an exceptionally dry Sunday in New York today. Saloons in every portion of the city were tightly closed. The streets were full of patrolmen and roundsmen in citizens clothing, and the district Sergeants and roundsmen attached to the offices of the inspectors were especially vigilant in making arrests overlooked by other members of the force. The total number of arrests for violation of the excise law for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight is 240, by far the largest ever made in a single day.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Col. Cockerill to Take a Rest, but Is Not Out of the Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Col. John A. Cockerill, who has resigned the editorship of the *Advertiser* and the *Commercial-Advertiser*, retired because he did not agree with the business management regarding some of the methods lately adopted. While he expects to continue in newspaper work he has no immediate plans. Foster Coates will have editorial charge in place of Col. Cockerill. Col. Cockerill will go to Colorado for a rest, the first he has had in twenty-five years, he says. He does not intend to abandon journalism.

John Most Rehearses His Play.

John Most broke a long-kept resolution today and put in several hours of hard work. He was rehearsing his part with the other actors. It is a Socialist play of the most radical sort. In comparison with some of the younger men in the cast Most was a meek revolutionist. The rôle taken by Herr Most is that of Old Baument, an aged weaver who is in the thick of an uprising. When costumed for the part Most will wear a long gray beard and totter on a cane. Most was sadly deficient in his lines, which may account for his failure to roar as loud as had been expected.

W. J. Bok Deserted by His Wife.

By an advertisement published in today's newspapers William J. Bok has given notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his wife, Bessie Whittemore Bok, she having left his home against his wishes and refusing, as he claims, to accept his offered support. Mr. Bok is the manager of a newspaper syndicate at No. 23 Park Row and is a brother of Edward W. Bok, the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Mrs. Bok is a sister of Mrs. T. Dewitt Talmage and is the youngest of the Whittemore girls.

Dying Message to a Chicago Man.

Marie Holmstrom, a Dane, young and rather pretty, was found dead tonight in her bed in the lodging house, No. 25 Hamilton street. On her heart lay a photograph of a sailor. There, too, lay a postal card addressed to Henry Coleman, No. 1011 Sutherland street, Chicago. On the postal card were the words: "My love, for you I die. Think of me. Marie." They were in

WALKS ARE ROTTEN.

COMPLAINTS TO CITY OFFICIALS ARE DISREGARDED.

Citizens on the Northwest Side Between Grand Avenue, Augusta Street, Washtenaw Avenue, and Leavitt Street Have Been Often at the City Hall to Protest at Execrable Sidewalks—What a City Inspector Would Find if He Were to Visit the Territory.

Persons who use the sidewalks in that part of the Northwest Side of the city between Grand avenue, Augusta street, Washtenaw avenue, and Leavitt street have been making many complaints of late at the execrable condition of the sidewalks. Their complaints, although made to the proper officials at the City Hall, have been disregarded and the condition of the walks in dozens of places in dozens of blocks is a threat to life and limb of pedestrians.

If a city inspector of sidewalks had been in company with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday he would have found sufficient material to keep him busy several hours at making out reports of defective walks. If he had walked west from the southwest corner of Leavitt street and Chicago avenue on the south side of the street as far as Oakley avenue he would have found one-fourth of the sidewalk only at grade with the street. The walk was laid on the ground probably soon after the great fire of '71, and the stringers have rotted away, leaving the cross boards to sink on the ground. In the space of 300 feet the walk is built on three distinct grades, and there are no approaches from a lower to a higher grade or vice versa. By actual count there are fifteen gaps in this strip of walk where from one to five boards are entirely gone, leaving dangerous places for persons to cross who are not particularly watchful of their steps.

Continuing the inspection on the same side of the street between Oakley and Western avenues a most disgraceful excuse for a sidewalk may be found. The whole block belongs to Steinbrecker, the real estate man, who has his office two blocks away. The view of this strip of walk is more like a bit of billowy sea than anything else. It is so old the original stringers upon which the cross-boards were laid have long since rotted away. By actual count there are eighty gaps in the walk all the way from one to fifteen feet in length. By actual measurement one-third of the original structure has disappeared, and apparently no attempt has ever been made to repair or replace the broken boards. The west side of Oakley avenue from Chicago avenue 150 feet south is disgraced by a strip of walk of the same general character. The only remedy is an entirely new sidewalk built at street grade.

On Chicago Avenue.

Farther west on Chicago avenue between Rockwell street and California avenue the walk is almost as bad and nearly all of the walk between Rockwell street and Washtenaw avenue is below street grade. The boards are loose and in seventeen different places the boards are gone, leaving great gaps where an unsuspecting person might fall and break either his neck or his leg easily enough. One strip of this walk, 125 feet in length, east from the southeast corner of Rockwell street and Chicago avenue, is particularly bad. All of it is below street grade, and sections of it are below the grade of other sections without so much as the suggestion of approaches at the stepping-off places. About twenty-five feet of the west end of this strip nearest the corner is at street grade and at the point of conjunction with that portion of the walk beneath grade there is a drop or step-off of four feet. There is not a sign of an approach or steps at this point, and the only way pedestrians may continue their walk on the sidewalk is to jump or fall over the end of the walk that is at grade.

Between Chicago avenue and Augusta street on Rockwell sidewalks are luxuries. On the east side of Rockwell there is one good strip 150 feet in length. From that point to Augusta street is about a quarter of a mile—and no sidewalk whatever. On the west side of Rockwell, between Augusta and Chicago avenue, there is no sidewalk at all. On the east side of Rockwell street, between Superior and Chicago avenue, the whole strip is below street grade and was put down about ten years ago. Consequently the stringers have all rotted away and the cross boards have become loose. In half a dozen places the cross boards have totally disappeared, and great gaps are in the walk where any person might fall and sustain serious injury.

Below Street Grade.

On the north side of Superior street 150 of the 200 feet of walk extending east from the northeast corner is below street grade. In that 150 feet there are three large gaps where the cross boards have been removed and taken away for stolen. The walk is old and worn out and the stringers do not support the cross boards, and this section of walk is built on three distinct grades, but none are at street grade. This walk is all in front of first-class residence property, but is dangerous for pedestrians. The walk on the west side of Washtenaw avenue, between Superior street and Grand avenue, is also in a dilapidated condition, being worn out. Many of the cross boards are missing, and no attention was paid to street grade when the walk was built.

The sidewalk on the east side of Washtenaw avenue north from the northeast corner of Washtenaw and Superior street is totally unfit for use. There is not enough of the original walk left to be called an apology for a sidewalk. Four-fifths of the walk in the block on that side of the street is below street grade. In some places there are gaps fifteen feet in length in which there are no cross boards whatever. This sidewalk is in front of improved property, and many complaints about it have been made at the City Hall. Not one-third of the walk on the west side of Washtenaw avenue, between Chicago avenue and Augusta street, is at street grade, although there is a new public school on that side of the street. On the east side there is no sidewalk at all between the two streets mentioned.

Business-men in this part of the city say it is absolutely useless to make complaints, as the city officials will do nothing toward compelling property-owners to build sidewalks, and owners of property are not anxious to expend money without urging.

DAMAGED BY THE HEAVY GALES.

Beach Property About New York the Chief Sufferer—At Other Points.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Damage which will amount up into the tens of thousands of dollars was done by the storm this afternoon and tonight at Brighton and Manhattan Beach. Sea Breeze avenue, in front of the Ocean Hotel, was so badly washed out the Slocum electric railway tracks caved in at the point where they turn in back of the Brighton Hotel. The company had a gang of men at work until midnight driving spiles in the fruitless attempt to save the track. Two hundred feet of the outer bulkhead which protects the Brighton Beach Hotel was torn away and the inner bulkhead was badly damaged. The Marine Railway, running from Brighton to Manhattan Beach, was badly washed out and the track nearest the sea was completely wrecked. The water at high tide entirely surrounded the Brighton station of the road, tore up all the platforms about the station and the raised walk leading from the hotel. The board walk leading from the Ocean to the Brighton Hotel was covered with sand washed in at high tide, when the water rushed in back of the Brighton Hotel, through the horse sheds, which were inundated, and into the Brighton Beach race track.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 30.—The northeast storm which has been raging along the coast for several days is increasing in fury tonight. Heavy gales are playing havoc with the telephone and telegraph wires and the surf is dangerously high. The water is on a level with buildings in the inlet district and is breaking over the board walk all along the ocean front. The electric railroad on Brigantine Beach has been washed out in several places on the lower end of the beach and it is feared the big steamboat wharf will go, as it is rapidly weakening.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—The coast of Southern New England was visited by a fierce gale today, which caused unusually high tides, but which, having been anticipated for several days, did only slight damage to shipping. The harbor is filled with south-bound vessels which are waiting for the storm center to pass [illegible]

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipments of the Week.

CHICAGO—Developments at Cleveland the last week in the endeavor to maintain the Lake Superior coal rate by a combination among vessel-men has shown how difficult it is for vesselmen to control carrying charges by arbitrary agreement. The week has shown no material change either in iron ore or grain, and it now seems likely that the existing conditions will prevail during much of October. The loss of eleven lives and three vessels has laid bare some weak spots in lake navigation. The William Home disaster has called attention in a marked way to the dangers of having old-time schooners carry pig iron and other heavy freight. The movement of all kinds of package freight out of Chicago is now immense. Shipments by the week were:

Place.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Erie	31,145	.....	131,000	.....
Ogdensburg	150	.....	10,070	100,000
Buffalo	92,731	340,719	27,000	50,000
Oswego	.....	.....	23,000	.....
Port Huron	.....	.....	31,924	115,000
Kingston	.....	53,000	.....	.....
Totals	124,024	332,719	554,423	265,000

In addition, 242,000 bushels of barley were shipped to Buffalo.

BAY CITY, MICH., Sept. 30.—Lumber shipments from Bay City for the month exceed those for last year in the same period by nearly 10,000,000 feet. The total shipments are: Lumber, 25,800,000 feet; lath, 595,000 pieces; shingles, 6,000,000 pieces; salt, 5,000 barrels. Shipments from Saginaw: Lumber, 5,000,000 feet. Receipts during the month were 5,940,000 feet of lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Coal shipments for the week were 65,000 tons. There was a slight increase over the average for the month. Receipts of package freight have been very heavy. Flour has exceeded 100,000 packages today and once during the last week.

DULUTH, MINN., Sept. 30.—Shipments for the week were: Wheat, 930,000 bushels; flour, 200,000 barrels; ore, 78,000 tons; lumber, 10,000,000 feet.

Sheltered.

BATFIELD, WIS.—Japan.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Belle Cross, Clement, Board of Trade.

EAST TAWAS, MICH.—Atlantis, Troy, Janness, Boyd. Cleared—Mocking Bird.

SAND BEACH, MICH.—Osceola, Scott, Wesley, Starke, Senator, Miami, Dayton, Montmorency, Wissahickon, Street, Lozon, Howitt, Alma, Savidge, Amelia.

Vessel Movements.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Cormorant, Wall. Cleared—Wheat-ear, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Merrimac, Macy, Sheldon. Cleared—Aurora, Adams, Chicago.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Manchester, Alaska, Schuylkill, Buttironi. Cleared—Weston, Fedora, Chicago, coal.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Frontenac. Cleared—Ore—Iosca, Chicago; Peck, Nyanza, Horace Tuttle, Lake Erie ports.

MILWAUKEE WIS.—Arrived—Hurlbut, Clint, Marion, Schlesinger, Christie, J. W. Moore, Rose, Sosnmith. Cleared—Wilhelm, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Specular, Marquette, D. S. Austin, Manitowoc, D. M. Wilson, L. Miller, C. J. Magill, J. V. Taylor, Wonder. Cleared—Uganda, Minnesota, Escanaba.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Olga, 4 a. m.; Hinton, 7; Boscobel and consorts, 9; Mills, Seymour, 11; Martin, 2 p. m.; Clara, 3:30; Emma Thompson, 4. Up—Ora, 5:30 a. m.; Hickox, Butcher Boy, 7; Wood, 8; Goodman, 3:30; Perry, 9; Mason, 3 p. m.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Wade, Corona Columbia. Cleared—Nicholas, Elfin-Mere, wheat, Buffalo; Nyanza, Ashland; Bradley, Shawnee, Brightie, Tonawanda; Roby, Briton, Pasadena, Doty, Halleran, ore; Naples, Oades, Sandiago, Red Wing, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—M. B. Grover, Bartlett, Seattle, Wilson, Hundred Five, Nellie Torrent, Carney, May Snell, Fulton, Stewart, White Star, Robinson, Rhoda Stewart, Albany, Pope, Canton, Elphicks. Cleared with coal—Queen of the West, Fort William; Palmer, St. Lawrence, Superior; Montana, Duluth; Mentor, Chicago.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Cayuga, 10:30, last night; Brunswick, 6:30 a. m.; Monohan, Grampian, 7:20; Thomson, 8; Owego, 10:30; Drake, 4:30 p. m.; Helena, 4:30. Up—Juniata, 10:20, last night; Rome, 5:30 a. m.; Escana

ANSON IN THE LEAD.

UNCLE HEADS THE COLTS AT THE BAT AND IN THE FIELD.

His Batting Average, .387, Is the Highest He Ever Held, and His Fielding Average of .994 for 83 Games Is Not Only the Best the "Old Man" Ever Had, but Is Phenomenal—Parrott Leads the Infielders in Field Work—Dahlen's Good Work with the Willow.

Anson leads the Chicago team for the year in field work, having the highest percentage of his long career. Ten of the team are over the .900 mark in batting and only one below .200.

The batting and base-running of the club have been excellent and on form alone the season should have ended its season with a far better percentage. Anson leads in the field with a remarkable percentage.

The pitching department could be much improved, as Stratton and Griffith are the only twirlers in the half dozen still with the club who have won a majority of their games.

The Chicago batting records are:

Player.	Games.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Two-base hits.	Three-base hits.	Batting average.
Anson, 1b.	83	345	65	134	5	19	27	4	.387
Dahlen, ss.	24	97	20	37	1	3	8	3	.381
Ryan, rf.	107	407	131	166	11	46	28	13	.365
Pfeffer, 2b.	114	482	133	172	6	14	32	5	.357
Decker, c.	134	500	130	178	10	81	44	10	.356
Terry, p.	39	130	19	46	3	4	2	0	.354
Kittridge, c.	91	340	58	119	3	6	19	6	.350
Schriver, c.	14	51	7	17	0	1	2	0	.333
Griffith, p.	40	145	28	48	3	1	7	4	.331
Anson, 1b.	11	38	6	12	1	0	1	1	.316
Wilmot, lf.		69	12	20	0	6	1	1	.290
Total.		5,014	1,053	1,580	69	357	249	83	.315

The fielding averages are:

Player.	Games played.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	P. C.	Fielding average.
Anson, 1b.	83	745	46	5		.994
Dahlen, ss.	24	439	11	1		.976
Wilmot, 3b.	8		10	5		.773
Ryan, c. f.	29	53	1	1		.850
Pfeffer, 2b.	114	268	377	34		.946
Decker, c.	114	236	22	24		.912
Ryan, r. f.	111	284	27	31		.903
Kittridge, c.	77	330	130	24		.951
Terry, p.	39	67	196	32	55	.893
Griffith, p.	40	61	117	17	37	.896
Schriver, c.	14	39	85	12	14	.904
Anson, 1b.	11	91	290	10	6	.969
Pfeffer, 2b.	2	2	6	1	1	.889
Ryan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	1.000
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	0	0	1.000
Donnelly, c.	1	0	1	0	0	1.000

The figures of sectional campaigns show that the Eastern clubs were more evenly matched than the Western, the Baltimore occasions gaining but a small percentage of their triumphs on the Eastern grounds. The tables are:

WEST VS. WEST.

Clubs.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	4	10	9	8	8	39	19	.671
Pittsburg		6	6	8	6	36	24	.600
Chicago			6	5	5	33	27	.550
St. Louis				8	7	25	34	.424
Cincinnati					5	21	37	.362
Louisville						18	42	.300

EAST VS. EAST.

Clubs.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	Washington.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	7	6	9	10	10	52	16	.765
New York		8	11	7	9	52	18	.750
Boston			7	6	10	49	20	.710
Philadelphia				7	8	38	30	.559
Brooklyn					4	28	41	.406
Washington						18	51	.261

The Western clubs never cut any figure in the battle, as the following tables show:

WEST VS. EAST.

Clubs.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	Washington.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	4	4	7	4	6	26	44	.397
Pittsburg	3	4	5	7	8	27	39	.418
Chicago	3	4	7	8	7	29	33	.463
St. Louis	2	3	4	6	6	21	38	.356
Cincinnati	2	3	4	5	4	18	41	.305
Louisville	1	0	1	3	3	8	51	.214

EAST VS. WEST.

Clubs.	Cleveland.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	7	6	9	10	10	10	52	16	.765
New York	8	11	7	9	10	10	52	18	.750
Boston	6	8	6	9	10	10	49	20	.710
Philadelphia	5	7	6	5	5	6	38	30	.559
Brooklyn	3	3	4	4	5	9	28	41	.406
Washington	1	2	1	2	2	10	18	51	.261

BALTIMORE'S TWENTY-EIGHT POINTS.

The National League Championship of 1895 Won by That Margin.

So far as the National League results of yesterday bore on the championship race they need never have been played. Their results made no difference in the standing of the clubs, though St. Louis' two victories brought Von der Abe's men dangerously near Chicago. The standing of the clubs in the pennant fight of 1894 for the championship of 1895 is shown below:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	128	89	39	.695
New York	132	88	44	.667
Boston	132	83	49	.629
Philadelphia	127	71	56	.559
Pittsburg	131	70	61	.534
Cleveland	129	68	61	.527
Chicago	130	65	65	.500
Brooklyn	132	57	75	.432
St. Louis	130	56	76	.424
Cincinnati	125	54	75	.419
Washington	132	45	87	.341
Louisville	132	37	95	.280

Clubs.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	Cleveland.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Washington.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	7	6	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	112	16	.875
New York	6	8	11	7	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	111	17	.867
Boston	3	5	6	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	99	29	.773
Philadelphia	2	4	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	73	55	.570
Brooklyn	1	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	62	66	.484
Cleveland	1	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	52	76	.406
Pittsburg	1	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	52	77	.403
Chicago	1	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	52	78	.400
St. Louis	1	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	52	78	.400
Cincinnati	1	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	52	78	.400
Louisville	1	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	52	78	.400
Washington	1	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	52	78	.400

BALTIMORE DEFEATS CHICAGO.

The Closing Championship Game a Bad One in Every Way.

The final game of the National League year was played in cold and gloom yesterday, and the Baltimores simply massacred the Colts in the worst baseball performance of the season.

Terry did not pitch so badly, but his support was of the worst kind imaginable. Dahlen nor Parrott reported for the game, and Anson tried Griffith, who thinks he is a coming infielder, at short. Three hits came at Griffith in the first two innings, and all three slipped through his hands. At last, aroused to action by the hootings of the crowd, Anson sent Griffith to the bench, and transferred Schriver, who had been catching, to short, putting Kittridge behind the bat.

Terry held the Baltimores at bay for three innings, but the batting work of the team behind him. In the fourth, however, the Orioles found the ball and commenced a cannonade that lasted to the end. The Colts hit Hawke savagely and drove him from the box in three innings. Esper, the left-hander, succeeded Hawke, and, coming into the game just when his colleagues had begun their batting rally, had no trouble in pulling out a victory.

The Colts made at least one hit in every inning, Anson leading with two doubles, but the cold air had numbed their fingers and they could do nothing in the field. Ryan's work in right was the one redeeming feature of the game. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Ryan, rf...	5	1	0	7	1	0
Griffith, ss	2	0	0	0	2	0
Wilmot, lf.	5	0	2	2	0	1
Anson, 1b.	4	0	2	6	0	0
Lange, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Decker, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Terry, p.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Kittridge, c.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Schriver, ss	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals.	34	1	6	24	12	3

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf.	5	4	3	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	4	3	2	3	0	0
G'fason, 1b	4	3	2	6	0	0
McG'rty, 3b	4	3	2	2	2	0
Brodie, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Reitz, 2b.	4	4	3	3	2	0
Jen'gs, ss	4	3	3	3	3	0
Clarke, c.	4	2	1	5	4	2
Hawke, p.	2	1	0	0	1	0
Esper, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Totals.	37	20	14	24	11	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
Chicago	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Base hits	4	1	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	16
Baltimore	3	2	0	0	5	1	4	5	2	20
Base hits	2	0	0	3	1	3	2	3	1	14

Exact attendance—7,960. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 3. Home run—Reitz. Two-base hits—Ryan, Wilmot, Anson (2), Decker, McGraw. Three-base hits—Wilmot, Lange, Reitz, Keeler. Double play—Schriver-Anson. Passed ball—Clarke. Wild pitches—Terry, 2; Hawke, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Schriver. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—2:20.

Cleveland, 16; Cincinnati, 10.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 30.—The season closed here this afternoon with the worst played game of the year. Errors and terrific hitting gave Cincinnati sixteen runs while Cleveland was scoring one, and then by the same means Cleveland tied the score in the ninth and the game was called on account of darkness. Attendance 2,100. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Wittrock, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Childs, 2b...	3	3	4	4	0
McC'rthy, 1b	3	4	11	0	0	Burkett, lf.	2	3	1	1	0
Hoy, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	McKean, c.	2	3	1	5	0
Holliday, lf.	2	2	1	1	1	Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1
Merritt, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	O'Connor, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Va'zhn, rf., lf.	1	2	3	0	1	McAleer, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Dwyer, p. rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Blake, rf.	1	2	2	0	1
Massey, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0	Zimmer, c.	2	1	6	0	0
Smith, ss.	2	1	2	2	1	Cuppy, p.	1	0	2	3	0
Murphy, c.	2	2	3	0	1						
Totals.	16	17	28	15	7	Totals.	16	17	27	13	3

*O'Connor called out for interfering with play.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
Cincinnati	4	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	—16
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 6. Two-base hits—Vaughn, Smith, Childs, G. Tebeau. Three-base hit—Hoy. Home run—Zimmer. Stolen base—O'Connor. Double plays—Smith-Massey-McCarthy; Childs-McKean-O'Connor, Burkett-Zimmer. First base on balls—By Dwyer, 4; by Cuppy, 5; by Wittrock, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Dwyer, 1. Struck out—By Cuppy, 1; by Faatz, one ball—Zimmer. Time—3:10. Umpire—McQuaid.

Louisville, 10; Brooklyn, 8.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—Louisville and Brooklyn played two games today, breaking even. Louisville took the first, Wadworth's fine pitching and Grim's home run drive going the fence being the features. Brooklyn pounded Inks all over the field in the second, which was called on account of darkness, after Louisville had taken their half of the fifth inning. Umpire Keefe had left the city and Ollie Beard, the Kansas City shortstop, umpired the games. Attendance, 1,800. The scores in game:

Louisville	AB	R	B	P	A	E
Zahner, rf...	1	1	1	0	0	0
Grim, 2b.....	1	1	0	1	1	0
Clark, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, cf....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilbert, 3b...	1	0	1	2	2	0
Lutenberg, c.	0	0	0	4	1	0
Coie, c.....	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lake, ss.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Inks, p.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals..	4	5	2	12	5	3

Brooklyn.	AB	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf...	2	2	2	1	0	0
Ulrich'es, lb	3	1	6	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss	3	1	1	2	3	0
Treadway, lf	1	2	1	2	1	0
Daly, 2b....	1	1	1	2	2	0
Browning, rf	1	2	1	1	0	0
Anders'n, 3b	1	2	1	2	1	0
Kinslow, c...	0	0	1	4	1	0
Stein, p....	1	0	1	1	1	0
Totals...	12	13	15	6	2	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
Louisville	2	0	1	0	1	—	4			
Brooklyn	4	3	4	1	*—12					

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—Grim. Three-base hit—Anderson. Stolen bases—Treadway, Kinslow. Double play—Lutenberg-Cote. First base on balls—Off Inks, 4; off Stein, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Gilbert. Struck out—By Stein, 2. Passed balls—Kinslow, 2. Time—1:00. Umpire—Beard.

St. Louis, 14; Washington, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—The ball season closed here today with a pair of victories for the Browns, who hammered Mullarkey and Boyd without mercy. The second game was called in the sixth on account of darkness. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, lf....	2	2	1	0	0	Stockd'le, rf.	1	0	2	0	1
Shugart, c.	1	2	2	0	0	Ward, ss....	0	1	2	8	2
Twineham, c	1	1	8	1	1	Hassam'r, 3b	0	2	1	7	2
Connor, 1b.	4	4	13	0	0	Abbey, cf....	0	0	2	1	1
Ely, ss.....	2	3	1	2	1	O'Brien, lf.	1	0	1	0	1
Quinn, 2b...	3	3	4	6	0	Dugdale, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Peitz, 3b....	0	2	0	1	0	Mahler, 2b..	0	0	3	3	1
Hogan, rf...	1	1	0	0	0	Boyd, p.....	0	0	0	2	0
Bennett, p.	0	1	0	1	1	Mullark'y, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals...	14	20	27	10	1	Totals....	2	2	24	14	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
St. Louis	5	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	*—	14
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 10. Two-base hits—Peitz (2), Hassamaer (2), Hogan, Quinn. Three-base hits—Connor, 2. Home runs—Quinn, Stolen bases—Ward, Cartwright, Hogan. Double play—Quinn-Connor. First on balls—Off Breitenstein, 7; off Mullarkey, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 9. Passed ball—Dugdale, 1. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Hurst.

St. Louis, 10; Washington, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—The score in the second game today was:

St. Louis	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, lf....	1	1	0	0	0	Stockdale, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Shugart, c.	1	2	2	0	0	Ward, ss....	0	1	2	2	0
Twineh'm, c	1	2	4	0	0	H'as'm'r, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Connor, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	Abbey, cf....	0	0	2	0	0
Ely, ss.....	2	2	1	3	0	O'Brien, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b...	2	0	2	6	0	Dugdale, c..	1	2	0	0	0
Peitz, 3b....	1	1	1	0	0	Mahler, 2b..	0	1	6	3	0
Hogan, rf...	1	1	0	0	0	Mull'k'y, rf.	1	1	0	0	1
Hawley, p...	0	1	0	1	1	Boyd, p.....	0	1	1	1	0
Totals...	10	12	18	9	1	Totals....	4	9	18	11	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
St. Louis	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	—10	
Washington	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—4		

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Connor, Peitz, Cartwright. Three-base hit—Shugart. Home run—Dowd. Stolen bases—Connor, Ely. Double plays—Ward-Mahler-Cartwright, Quinn-Ely. First on balls—Hawley, 2; Boyd, 1. Struck out—By Hawley, 2. Passed ball—Dugdale. Wild pitch—Boyd. Umpire—Hurst.

TEMPLE CUP DATES ARE MADE.

Baltimore Gets the First Two Games—Gate Receipts Evenly Divided.

Managers Hanlon and Ward of the Baltimore and New York clubs yesterday agreed upon the terms of play which shall determine for one year the ownership of the Temple cup. The champions are to play seven games with New York, the winner of four games to be awarded the cup. The first two games will be played at Baltimore Thursday and Friday, Oct. 4 and 5. Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, Oct. 6, 8, and 9, the games will be played in New York. Thursday, Oct. 11, the sixth game will be played in Baltimore. If the games are then a tie the toss of a coin will determine whether the seventh and decisive game shall be played in Baltimore or New York. The gate receipts will be evenly divided. The umpires are to be selected from the National League staff, but their identity will not be disclosed until the games are called. The cup must be won three years in succession to become the absolute property of the winning club.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Muscatine, Ia.—Rock Island, 9; Muscatine, 0.

At Dubuque, Ia.—Cedar Rapids, 16; Clinton, 4. Cedar Rapids, 26; Dubuque, 8.

At Madison, Ind.—Madison, 17; Indianapolis, 9.

At Toledo, O.—New York, 12; Toledo, 5.

At Belleville, Ill.—Belleville Clerks, 12; Mascoutah, 6.

THEY KEEP THE CUP.

THE THISTLES DEFEAT THE BRAIDWOODS IN A GOOD GAME.

The Jackson Challenge Cup Is to Be Retained by the Local Players Another Year—The Result of the Game Something of a Surprise—O'Mahoneys Beat the Davitts at Hurling—Brands Win the City League Championship for 1895.

By defeating the Braidwood football team yesterday the Thistle club of this city retained their title of champions of the Chicago Football Association and gain possession of the Jackson challenge cup for another year. The result, three goals to one, was somewhat of a surprise, as many expected the visitors would win through their superior condition. As it was their forward line, after the first twenty minutes' play, were outclassed by that of the home team, which at times did fine work.

The grounds at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue was in grand condition and a large crowd was out. Braidwood defended the north goal, having the advantage of the breeze. They pressed for a period and then the Thistles invaded without success. After ten minutes' play Govier scored with a low shot that hit the side post and went through. G. Cunningham sent in a fast shot that Cameron caught in good style. A goal was claimed but not allowed. From a scrimmage round goal Young sent the ball through, equalizing the score. No further tally was made until half time, the sides then having a goal each.

On resuming both goals were in turn attacked. McEwan scored after fifteen minutes' play with a high shot, giving the Thistles a lead of one goal. Govier later on sent in a grounder that Barrowman partially stopped, the ball going through the uprights. No further score was made, the Thistles winning by three goals to one.

Jarrett, Govier, and Weir did fine service for the winners, and Cameron's goal keeping was a feature. For Braidwood Rogers, J. Cameron, A. Cameron, and G. Cunningham were best. The teams were:

Thistles—Cameron, Aston, Weir, Dewar, Anderson, Lowden, Govier, Young, McEwen, and Jarrett.

Braidwoods—Barrowman, D. Walker, J. Cameron, A. Cameron, G. Littlejohn, L. Rogers, Cully, Walker, Cunningham, D. Young, and G. Cunningham.

After the game the association met and drew up the championship schedule. Games are to be played on the grounds of the first named, which are as follows:

Braidwoods at Braidwood.
Thistles at Morgan park.
Rangers at California and Milwaukee avenues.
Rovers at Thirty-fifth street and Archer avenue.
Wentworth at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue.

Chicago-Albions at West Side.

The association will endeavor to arrange several games with the Eastern League, and are corresponding with them.

The Chicago Football Association schedule is as follows:

Oct. 7—Thistles vs. Rangers; Braidwood vs. Wentworths; Albion vs. Rovers.
Oct. 14—Thistles vs. Albions; Rangers vs. Braidwood; Rovers vs. Wentworths.
Oct. 21—Thistles vs. Wentworths; Braidwood vs. Rovers; Albion vs. Rangers.
Oct. 28—Thistles vs. Braidwood; Rangers vs. Rovers; Albion vs. Wentworths.
Nov. 4—Thistles vs. Rovers; Braidwood vs. Albion; Wentworths vs. Rangers.
Nov. 11—Thistles vs. Rangers; Wentworths vs. Braidwood; Rovers vs. Albion.
Nov. 18—Albions vs. Taistles; Braidwood vs. Rangers; Wentworths vs. Rovers.
Nov. 25—Wentworths vs. Thistles; Rovers vs. Braidwood; Rangers vs. Albions.
Dec. 2—Braidwood vs. Thistles; Rovers vs. Rangers; Wentworths vs. Albions.
Dec. 9—Rovers vs. Thistles; Albion vs. Braidwood; Rangers vs. Wentworths.

After the association game the Davitts and O'Mahoneys of the Gaelic Athletic Association played a hurley match, the latter winning by two goals and eight points, against two goals and three points. The game was hotly contested and the result a surprise. In the first half the O'Mahoneys scored one goal to 'T. Howe and three points by the same player. Davitts made one goal (Furlong) and M. Ahearn one point. In the second half the O'Mahoneys played strongly and scored one goal (O'Keefe) and five points, Howe and O'Keefe scoring most of them. Davitts made one goal (E. Ahearn) and two points. The teams were:

Davitts—Cronin, D. Ahern, Lehane, Farrell, Lowyer, Hogan, Hayes, Canahan, E. Ahern, O'Connell, Costello, Ryan, Rourke, Furlong, M. Ahern.

O'Mahoneys—Connell, O'Shea, O'Keefe, Connor, Murphy, Desi, Harrington, Webb, O. Donnell, O'Sullivan, O'Driscoll, Ryan, Barry, T. Howe, Sheehan, Dunn, Doran.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL PROMISE.

New Men Are Doing Well, and the Tigers Are Hopeful.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The twenty-one men who went to the training table Wednesday are only the first detachment. More will be taken later. Capt. Trenchard is in favor of taking as few as possible to the table, but the large number of promising candidates among the new men will of necessity swell the number who will go in training to the full limits of the capacity of the Osborn club-house. The men who are there so far are Crowdis, Riggs, and Rhodes, centers; Wheeler, and Taylor, guards; Lea, Church, and Tyler, tackles; Brown, Trenchard, Armstrong, Smith, and Cochran, ends; Rosengarten and Poe, quarter backs; Voorhis, Ward, Morse, and Barnett, half backs, and McCormick and Burt, full backs.

A week's line up has shown even more clearly that the line will not be greatly weakened by the loss of Balliet and that Blake would have to hustle to hold his place if he were here. Every day Crowdis is increasing his speed till Trenchard begins to say privately that he may yet even surpass Balliet in some particulars Riggs has been brought up on football. He shows in his work this week that he has at least imbibed a great deal of the trickiness of Jesse, his brother. He is a sure snap back, is full of sand, and promises to give Crowdis all he can do to hold his chance of the place. Though Rhodes is playing at center most of the time yet he is also built well for a guard and may be used in that position. Hayward, '96, from Cornell, has been showing up well the last few days also as a line man. He is built for an able guard. Mougey should be mentioned as a possibility, too. He is a stocky fellow of about 190 pounds and plays a strong, steady game. Brown will have to watch himself or he will be outclassed by Armstrong or Cochran at end. Cochran's Lawrenceville training tells well for him. He starts out like an end after Capt. Trenchard's own heart. He is heavier than Trenchard. He has been doing some fine tackling this week. Armstrong, too, is no mean tackle and plays the position in promising form for so early in the season. Rosengarten has now gone to quarter back and promises to make things interesting for Nelson Poe, his absent opponent. Rosengarten has had rather poor luck at half back. At quarter back, though, he is showing up well. He has a cool head and seems to know how to take a ball from snap back and pass it in 'varsity style. He is a little heavier than Nelson Poe, but Poe has had more experience in the position. He practiced it most of last season.

Now that Holly is coming back and Tyler may be taken from the line and set again at full back McCormick may be more useful at half than full. He has been practicing there this week and has done remarkably well.

Wheeler, Lea, and Taylor are the only old players who have entered the fray as yet. They have been playing in their usual good form. Trenchard, Ward, Brown, and Holly will probably be out next week.

Princeton undergraduates are quite excited over the chances of a game with Harvard. The majority of them are of the opinion that the game is still a very doubtful matter, for they interpret Harvard's parlance concerning dates and place of playing as an indication that she is not so anxious as she pretends to play Princeton.

CRESCENT BICYCLE CLUB ATHLETICS.

A Bicycle Race for Women an Interesting Feature of the Program.

The Crescent Bicycle club held a field day yesterday at Ravenswood, which opened with a baseball match. The Crescent club beat a picked nine 7 to 5. The summaries of the contests follow:

Throwing the baseball—R. Barrow won. Distance, 310 feet.

100-yard dash—William Wagel won. Time, 12¼ seconds.

Putting the shot—Fred Kohlmer won. Distance, 29 feet 4 inches.

Back to back race—Fred Kirschmer and George Friese won.

Throwing the hammer—William Wagel won. Distance, 75 feet.

One mile run—G. Kloss won. Time, 6:00.

Quarter-mile heel and toe walk—L. Zindt won. Time, 2:32 1-5.

Running broad jump—Fred Kohlmer won. Distance, 18 feet 2 inches.

Hop, step, and jump—F. Kohlmer won. Distance, 38 feet.

Quarter-mile bicycle race—Gus Opitz won. Time, :38.

Half-mile bicycle race—J. H. Haman won. Time, 1:12 3-5.

100-yard blindfold foot race—Yagle won.

Third-mile bicycle race—Gus Opitz won. Time, :48.

100-yard ladies' bicycle race—Mrs. Yagle won, Mrs. C. Schrader second. Time, :32.

Quarter-mile foot race—Thomas Friedle won, Charles Ziegler second.

One-half mile bicycle race—Gus Opitz won. Time, 1:13 2-5.

One-mile bicycle handicap—J. H. Haman won, Gus Opitz second, Charles Wendberg third. Time, 2:37 1-5.

100-yards slow bicycle race—L. J. Zindt won. Time, 3 minutes.

Two-mile handicap bicycle race—Charles Windberg won, G. Kloss second. Time, 5:14 1-5.

Ladies' special bicycle race, one mile—Miss Lilide Lightfoot of Chicago won, Miss Birdie Hotchkiss of New York second, Miss Clara Fueclose of St. Louis third.

BRANDS ARE THE CHAMPIONS.

Play Off the Tie with the Rivals and Win by 14 to 0.

The Brands are the City League champions of 1894. The Rivals could do nothing with Hanson, getting only four safe hits and not more than one in any inning. In only two innings did they have men on bases, but they could not score. The fielding of the Brands deserves mention, playing without an error. The batting of Esterquest, Stratton, Hanson, and Peters is also a feature. The score:

Brands.	R	B	P	A	E
Peters, 2b...	1	3	1	5	0
Breen, lf....	1	1	0	0	0
Esterq'st, 3b	2	4	2	3	0
Lewis, 1b....	1	1	15	0	0
Harland, rf..	1	2	1	1	0
Weiss, ss....	0	0	0	5	0
Stratton, cf..	3	3	0	0	0
Hanson, p...	3	3	2	0	0
Quigley, c...	2	0	7	1	0
Totals...	14	16	27	16	0

Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E
Lyon, 3b....	0	0	0	3	0
Mc'lv'n, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Parker, p&ss	0	1	2	3	1
Holmes, 1b..	0	0	11	0	0
McKevitt, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Rooks, cf....	0	0	1	0	0
O'Meara, c..	0	1	5	0	0
Stock, 2b....	0	0	2	2	0
Shannace, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Totals...	0	4	*23	9	2

ON SOLID FOUNDATION

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS SATISFACTORY, BUT VOLUME UNIMPROVED.

There Is More Activity in the East than in the West and More Improvement Abroad than in This Country—Local Stock Market Has Broadened and Shows Strength—Grain Markets Have Reached New Low Levels—Prospect of Shortage in Potato Crop.

The business situation presents no marked changes. There is, perhaps, a little less activity in some directions than there has been the most marked revival. The wholesale trade is noticeably quieter. There is a fair amount of retail business and mercantile trade on the whole is probably considerably better than it was at this time last year, but is below the record for similar periods in previous years. There is really a pretty large volume of business being done in a quiet way, and there is underlying it all growing confidence that when any change comes to the situation it is to be in the way of improvement. People are now pretty thoroughly convinced that we have seen the worst of this depression, and while there is little prospect for much increased activity in the immediate future, and no likelihood at all of a business boom at present, there is still a feeling that trade is on a sound basis and that it is working out toward a much better situation.

The improvement is more marked abroad than it is in this country. It is more marked in the Eastern cities than it is in the West. The situation is materially better on the other side of the water. There is returning confidence in investment circles and the outlook gives good promise of an awakening in the investment market. The recent semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of England was the occasion for a presentation of the situation in the Barings' liquidation and that statement was exceedingly satisfactory. Since a year ago the total liabilities have been reduced from £8,000,000 to £2,481,000. Out of that amount there is due to the Bank of England now £2,409,000, against £4,095,000 a year ago. The assets are scheduled at £3,149,000, against £4,641,000 a year ago, and the apparent surplus of these assets above liabilities now stands at £667,612, against £413,649 in September, 1893. The remarks of the Governor of the Bank of England left no longer the least doubt about this vast sum being liquidated without calling upon the guarantors for any part of their pledges. This is one step towards restoring the confidence of English investors in the situation and the restoring of that confidence means a vast amount to the business situation not alone in England, but in this country.

What is of the greatest importance in the week was the reduction of the dividend of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad as a result of the decreased earning prospect on account of the failure of the corn crop. That reduction has been used as a basis for a bear attack on the grangers' stocks, but they have stood up under the attack well. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy presented a statement of earnings for August which was remarkably favorable, considering the conditions under which the earnings were made.

It has been a week of unusual interest in the local stock market. There has been a manipulated deal of large proportions, but the public has remained stock. The public has been but little interested in the matter, but trading has been on a large scale, and it is evident that a few very large operators have been heavily interested in the market. Conditions are altogether too favorable and the plans of the heavy traders too well concealed to leave much ground for speculation regarding the outlook. There has been a good deal of interest in the stock market, however, outside of West Chicago street railroad. The elevated securities, both stock and bonds, have been more active, and have showed decided strength. A statement of earnings for the Alley Elevated company for the first eight months of the year was published in the TRIBUNE, and demonstrated that the condition of the company was far better than people have been generally supposing. It is now evident that a receivership is a long way off if it comes at all. There is much improved prospect for something definite being done regarding a down-town terminal. It seems likely that a separate corporation will be formed and the stockholders of the elevated company asked to take the stock of the terminal company. Lake Street Elevated stock has shown decided strength, and there has been a good demand for bonds of that company.

The week closed in the local stock market with another appearance of general boom. Trading was widely distributed and quotations showed marked firmness.

There is little change in the local money situation. Depositors are increasing still and the demand is hardly keeping pace with that increase in deposits, so that money rates may be quoted quite as low as they have been heretofore, with banks anxious to make the right kind of loans. There is an active demand for commercial paper of the right character, with rates perhaps a shade firmer than in the summer, but conditions are still decidedly favorable to borrowers.

Sterling exchange has been unexpectedly firm throughout the week and the market gives no present promise of gold imports.

The feature in the speculative grain markets last week was the gradual settling to a lower level of prices. As contributory causes were the aggressive campaign by the bears, the unwillingness of long holders with losses to stand their ground on the slim prospect of immediate improvement, and the unpromising condition of the crop markets. The sure advance in the wheat crop of 1 per cent on the close Saturday as compared with the close on the previous Monday. May corn in the same period lost 2c a bu. This does not give a fair idea of the trend of the market, as on the short session of Saturday 1c was nicked off the loss in corn and ½c on wheat. Friday was the day of low prices, corn for the deferred delivery being put down to 49c and December to 45¾c. During the early part of the decline the market grew weaker as each succeeding low record was lowered. A change of sentiment came with the loss of nearly 2c a bushel in a few days on a prospect which is on an abnormally low basis. The bears became more cautious, and the short side lost some of its charms. A better feeling in cash circles and more pronounced demand for export ended to stimulate investment buying. The passive friends of wheat, the people who say that they would not feel easy with short lines, but who are not just ready to buy, think that the ultimate position of wheat is strengthened by each day of current low prices. They see a prospect of feeding some of the old stocks which have been a load on the market for months and think that a sharp advance might check the wheat feeding movement.

The absence of demand for corn from the East or on export account, the more liberal ideas regarding yield now prevailing, offer no hope of new corn in the country, and a realization that the nearby delivery corn deals were mythical have tended to weaken corn. The theory that the difference between cash corn and cash wheat should materially widen is logical, but so, by the way, was the theory that wheat at 65@70c was a purchase because it could not be produced at those figures.

A large increase in the visible is expected for tomorrow, to which Northwestern points will contribute liberally. The movement of wheat from Chicago has not been of importance during the last week, although there was no material improvement in demand for cash wheat at its close.

A correspondent criticises the visible estimates put out as follows:

Under the right given the Board of Trade "to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information" there is made a weekly report of the visible supply of the grain in the United States and Canada. The word visible is taken and accepted as synonymous with the word stock, and therefore the grain described in said report is declared to be in store ready to respond to the world's demand.

To the last weekly exhibit of the "visible supply" there was included 25,000,000 bu of Chicago contract or specialties of grade. It is patent to all grainmen that comparatively none of the Chicago contract grade of wheat can be shipped prior to next May, and, judging the future by the past, not then. How can Chicago contract wheat in any sense be considered available? Again, the larger part of the wheat being received by rail or lake that grades No. 2 is taken out of the channels of trade and added to the mass of unsalesable dead wheat in store, as like conditions grade it. So, in point, what is left of Chicago wheat may be true of the "visible" at other grain centers.

Reports made by a prominent local farm mortgage concern as to the condition of affairs in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and parts of Missouri and Kansaska have attracted some attention, but to be of being that reports of crop damage have been exaggerated. Illinois is said to be in as good condition as last year. The corn crop will be at least half of that of last year and will probably represent as much in money. Minnesota's wheat crop is given as much better than that of 1893 and of superior quality. Failure in two or three counties is said to local causes.

Where corn has been intelligently cultivated in Northwestern Missouri a yield of 25 to 30 bu is reported, with much averaging as high as 40 bu to the acre. The reports from Iowa and Nebraska are of more interest as the conditions in the other States have not been considered abnormally bad. The company reporting operates south of the Platte River as far west as Hastings and north of the river as far west as Norfolk. North of the river it is expected that corn will not the farmer as much as last year South of the river and west to Lincoln is said to be in much better condition than the reports made would indicate. In the section far northwest it is admitted that the farmer will in many cases have no return for his year's work.

In describing conditions in Iowa a line is drawn from the southeast to the northwest corner of the State. North of this line crops are said to be good, corn averaging 20 to 30 bu to the acre. The average yield south of this line will not be more than one-third or one-quarter of last year's crop. Small grains through Iowa have been light in yield.

From exhaustive reports covering the United States and Canada the *American Agriculturist* has compiled its special summary on the potato crop. This points to an extraordinary shortage in America and only fair yields abroad. It says: "Potatoes are a short crop for the third successive year, though not such an utter failure as the Department of Agriculture returns indicate, because those reports have not fully recognized the favorable product and increased acreage in Northern New England and in Colorado, while our reports go to Sept. 20 to show that late potatoes are coming out better than was anticipated. Relative to population the supply is the smallest on record. The total product appears to be about 165,000,000 bu, or 20,000,000 less than last year's poor crop. The average yield per acre for the whole country is the lowest in our history, only 56 bu against 57½ bu as the next lowest in the crop failure of 1890, but the total outturn is larger than last year because of the gain in acreage devoted to potatoes. With the exception of the sections above noted the whole Middle States and the Central West are short of potatoes. Canada's acreage is greater than last year, the largest gain being in Ontario. Our reports point to a total crop in Canada of under 45,000,000 bu, against 53,000,000 to 55,000,000 bu as the average of good years. There are prospects of Canadian exports of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bu of the 1894 crop, against 3,000,000 to 9,000,000 bu in the phenomenal fullest production and most active foreign demand. Farmers are already planning a big increase for 1895, however, as the reduction from 25c to 15c per bu in the United States tariff and cheap water freights enables them to compete with Northern New England growers in the Boston and New York markets.

The potato crop of Great Britain and the continent is on the whole a fair average one, following the reduced yield of last year. The season was generally favorable, although England and France complain of too much rain. Scotland has a better crop than we might wish for a country that furnished nearly one-half of our imports in 1893. The low countries, Belgium, Holland, etc, have suffered from drought, while the crop in Germany is only fair.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Sept. 29.	Price from Saturday.		Closed Satur.	Closed Sept. 30.
		WHEAT.			
Sept....	50¾	51@	51¾	51¾	60¾
Dec.....	51¾	52@	52¾	52¾	61¾
May.....	58¾	58¾@	59	58¾	77¾
		CORN.			
Sept....	49	47¾@	49¾	49¾	
Oct	48¾	47¾@	49¾	49¾	39¾
May....	49¾	49¼@	50¾	50¾	44
		OATS.			
May....	27¾	27¾@	28¾	28¾	28¾
Oct.....	33	33@	33¾	33¾	32¾
		MESS PORK.			
Oct.....					14.80
Jan....	13.22½	13.25	@13.37½	13.27½	13.50
		LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Oct.....	8.80	8.80	@ 8.95	8.82½	9.30
Jan....	7.70	7.70	@ 7.80	7.75	7.97½
		RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Oct....	7.30	7.32½@	7.40	7.37½	8.75
Jan....	6.80	6.77½@	6.87½	6.82½	7.17½

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—SATURDAY

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

20000 Atch 4s ..... 79½@71
5000 Atch 2d Class A.. 42¾
1000 C&Pac of '97..... 101
4000 C&Ohio 5s..... 107
3000 C&R&A Drive-
on 4s..... 83¼@83¾
2000 CB&N 5s..... 104¼
5000 C&Erie..... 37
5000 C&E Ill 5s..... 87
2000 CaNW of 5s..... 111¾
3000 CaSP M & O on. 12
5000 CM&St P 5s C&I W 95
2000 KPC&D 2d asst.. 35
1000 La Gas 5s..... 85¾
10000 LS&MSCon 5s.. 96
2000 MasSPaulM 5s.. 110¾
9000 MexI 1st 4s..... 71
10000 MexNat 4s adj.. 33
2000 MasSPaulS M 5s 110
5000 MasSSteS W 5s. 100
2000 M & T 1st 5s..... 89¾
1000 M K & E 1st..... 81¾
2000 M & O gen 4s..... 64
2000 MLS&W 1st M.. 122¾@123
2000 MLS&W 1st Mid. 113
2000 MLS&W 1st M Ext 103¾
5000 TaNO consols.. 9¾
1000 UPD&G 1st..... 79
5000 W S gtds..... 104¼@104¾
2000 WNYa P 1st 5s.. 103¾
2000 WPa& Atl 2d 5s.. 61¾@62
2000 W Un Tel 5s..... 103½

10000 NYCa W 4½s 95¾@97
1000 N Penn 5s..... 104
5000 N Pac Cal 4s..... 70
5000 Olinecons. 6s.. 102
5000 PaRist inc..... 15
20000 Reading gen 4s.. 79
6000 PaRSul gu 4s..... 71¾@73
15000 Rea W P 1st 5s.. 50
5000 RG W 1st 4s..... 46
1000 StLaSFrd Class C 73
5000 StLaS W 1st 6s.. 106
2000 SPM&Mint 6s.. 101
2000 SPM&Mint 1st 6s 120
5000 StPM&Man 2d 6s 130
5000 SaaAst 4s..... 90
9000 SVaNE 4s..... 15¾
5000 SoPac of NM 1st 6s 103
5000 TaNO cons..... 9¾
5000 Tol 1st 4½s..... 23
5000 UPac of 4s..... 93¾
10000 UPD&Gist..... 79
5000 Wabash 2d 5s..... 104¾@105
5000 W S gtds..... 104¼
2000 WNYa P 1st..... 103¾
2000 WPa&Atl 2d 5s.. 61¾@62
2000 W Un Tel 5s..... 103½

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Amn. Sugar.....	5,500	90¾	90¾	89	89
Do pfd.....	50	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
C., B. & Q.....	1,000	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Chicago Junct. Ry	50	89	89	89	89
Gen. Elec.....	200	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾

BONDS.

19000 Atch 4s..22¾@23	2000 Gen Elec 5s... 86¼
4000 CBQ con 5s 101¾@102	5000 Ill Steel 5s..... 85
4000 NYC 7s..... 118	5000 Mex C 1st 7s.. 85
2000 June 5s..... 104¼	6000 Wis. Cen. 5s... 57¾

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Mining stock quotations: Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 60c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.50; Deadwood, 50c; Gould & Curry, 85c; Hale & Norcross, 75c; Homestake, $14.00; Mexican, $1.45; Ontario, $5.00; Ophir, $3.75; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Standard, $1.15; Union Consolidated, 80c; Yellow Jacket, $1.15; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver preferred, $14.00; Bunker, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Closing quotations of mining shares: Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $29.62½; Butte and Boston, $10.37½; Calumet and Hecla, $295.00; Centennial, $1.00; Franklin, $10.00; Kearsarge, $7.00; Osceola, $24.00; Quincy, $90.00; Tamarack, $164.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 21c; Belcher, 16c; Bodie, $1.00; Best & Belcher, $1.80; Bodie Consolidated, $1.70; Bulwer, 15c; Challar, 73c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $5.87½; Crown Point, 97c; Eureka Consolidated, 36c; Gould & Curry, 95c; Hale & Norcross, 78c; Mexican, 85c; Mono, 22c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $4.05; Potosi, 85c; Savage, 82c; Sierra Nevada, $1.45; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, $1.20.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Few Changes in American Securities at London—Market Apathetic.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—There were scarcely any changes in the quoted values of American securities today. The market was quiet and on a parity with final quotations of last night, except for Northern Pacific preferred, which advanced ½; Erie, which advanced ½; and Louisville, ½. The market could hardly be said to reflect anything except apathy.

Consols were quoted at 101 13-16 for both money and the account. Money loaned at 1½@1½ per cent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 29.—WHEAT— Receipts were well maintained during the week with receipts today of 429,000 bu; shipments, 26,520 bu. The demand continued good for cash wheat and all fresh arrivals sold readily at about the usual premium above December, with millers and elevator men strong competitors for the cash wheat offered. Old cash wheat still continued to sell at 1c above the price of new when suitable for milling. In some sections of the Northwest reports are that the receipts from farmers are falling off and that considerable of the present arrivals from the country are from stored stocks in interior elevators instead of fresh arrivals from farm granaries. The closing price of cash wheat was ⅛c higher than yesterday, although the sales averaged for the day ⅛c lower than yesterday, the change to an advance coming near the close of the day after about all of the cash wheat had been disposed of. The rise was more in sympathy with other markets. The feeling in this market has been firm for a considerable time, and the trade was ready for an advance at any time that it could get the sympathy of other places. Liverpool was reported a little higher for red winter, which presumably started some of the other markets to covering and induced the change in prices for the better that was experienced. The close was: September, 54½c; December, 54½c; May, 57¾@58c. On track—No. 1 hard, 56¾c; No. 1 Northern, 55¾c; No. 2 Northern, 53¾c. September closed ⅛c higher than yesterday, December ½c to ⅝c higher, and May ⅛c higher. Flour was steady and rather firmer; patents, $3.15@3.40; bakers', $1.85@2 20; production was estimated at 35,000 brls for the 24 hours; shipments, 32,000 brls.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29.—GRAIN— Wheat steadier; spot and month, 52¾@53c; October, 52¾@53c; December, 56¾@56¾c; May, 60¾@60¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 50@50¾c. Receipts, 13,546 bu; shipments, 60,000 bu; stock, 1,513,809; sales, 42,000. Milling wheat is considered available. Corn dull; spot and month, 55c; October, 55½c asked; year, 50c asked; receipts, 232 bu; stock, 47,149 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; Southern white corn, 62c; do yellow, 60c. Oats dull and weak; No. 2 white, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 mixed do, 32¼@33c; receipts, 7,135 bu; stock, 263,109 bu. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2, 53c; receipts, 898 bu; stock, 20,653 bu. Grain freights dull and weak. Steam to Liverpool per quarter, 1s September; others unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 29.—GRAIN— Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash and September, 57c; No. 1 Northern, cash and September, 55½c; December, 55½c; May, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53½c; No. 3, 50c; rejected, 46½c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, old and new, 55½c. Rye, 45c. Flax, cash, $1.10; October, $1.11. Barley, 45@51c. Corn, No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31½c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 297; barley, 40; flax, 48; oats, 4; rye, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 208,551 bu; oats, 10,296 bu; rye, 245 bu; barley, 48,646 bu; flax, 11,348 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 55,820 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29.—GRAIN— Wheat stronger generally, gaining ½c net. No. 2 red, cash and September, 48¼c; December, 50¾@50¾c; May, 55¾c. Corn firm, gaining 1¾c. No. 2, mixed, cash, 35c; September, 34c; December, 36¾@36¾c; May, 47¾c. Oats stronger, higher. No. 2 cash and September, 29c; October, 29½c; May, 34c asked. Rye, 50c bid for No. 2 east track. Barley—No trading. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29.—GRAIN— Wheat, practically lower; No. 2 hard, 46@46¼c; No. 3 hard, 45@46c; No. 2 red, 46@45½c; No. 3 red, 45c; rejected, 43c. Corn dull and nominally steady; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 48c; 40c. Oats slow unchanged. No. 2 mixed, 28½@29c; No. 2 white, nominally 32c. Butter—Common grades, weak; creamery, 19@22c; dairy, 16@18c. Eggs—Active, strong, 13½c. No movement of grain.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 29.—GRAIN— Corn firm, lower; No. 2, 49c; No. 3, 49¼c. Oats steady, No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 29c; No. 3 mixed, 28c. Rye steady, No. 2, 50c. Barley—No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 50c.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 29.—GRAIN— Wheat—No. 2 cash, 52c; December, 53¾c; May, 60¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39¾c; December, 40¾c; May, 45¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 28½c; December, 28½c; May, 31½c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 50c. Clover seed—Cash and October, $4.00; December, $4.05; March, $4.20. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 6,300 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29.—ROSIN— Firm; strained, 85c; good, 90c; spirits steady, 25½c. Tar—Firm, $1.15. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

SATURDAY'S LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Trade Dull and Weak—Hogs Go Up, Then Down.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Sept. 24...	28,647	178	17,132	20,040
Tuesday, Sept. 25...	25,867	857	30,000	20,000
Wed'day, Sept. 26...	18,411	1,448	17,336	16,691
Thurs'y, Sept. 27..	16,176	1,015	19,048	14,662
Friday, Sept. 28....	8,000	1,000	20,000	15,000
Saturday, Sept. 29.	1,500	50	10,000	3,000
Total.....	61,723	4,277	91,906	81,865
Same p'r'd last wk.	81,588	3,023	95,776	92,234
Same period 1893...	64,900	4,000	133,007	65,371
Same period 1892...	80,932	5,126	123,752	45,506
Shipments.				
Monday, Sept. 24...	5,068	17	8,593	5,243
Tuesday, Sept. 25...	2,932	104	6,178	993
Wed'day, Sept. 26..	3,443	207	3,200	702
Thursday, Sept. 27..	2,734	181	8,888	3,096
Friday, Sept. 28....	3,344	105	7,773	3,037
Saturday, Sept. 29..	1000	....	4,000	1,000
Total.....	24,523	616	43,635	15,799
Same p'r'd last wk.	19,057	215	38,103	7,817
Same period 1893...	18,555	101	41,534	11,099
Same period 1892...	24,647	1,101	46,907	14,287

Today's receipts are estimated at 18,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, and receipts for the week ending next Saturday at 75,000 cattle, 110,000 hogs, and 68,000 sheep.

Official receipts for September are 283,100 cattle, 419,200 hogs, and 268,000 sheep, against 283,837 cattle, 445,871 hogs, and 268,360 sheep for September, 1893, and 383,466 cattle, 568,798 hogs, and 190 938 sheep two years ago.

CATTLE—Saturday's market was dull and the feeling weak at the following quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$5.90@6.25
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs	5.40@6.05
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.65@5.40
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	4.00@4.85
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	3.30@4.00
Choice to extra cows and heifers	3.60@3.90
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.15@2.65
Inferior to good canning cows	1.25@2.10
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.25@3.65
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.75
Texas steers, 900@1,300 lbs	2.25@3.20
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.80@2.60
Western rangers, steers	2.80@4.50

HOGS—The market opened strong to 10c higher but weakened, and closed at the advance. Heavy sold at $4 95@5.15; bu k, $5.85@5.75; mixed and butchers', $5.00@5.95; bulk, $5.35@5.80; light, $4.85@5.80; and pigs, $2.50@5.30.

SHEEP—Trade was slow and values weak at the decline established earlier in the week.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29.—CATTLE— Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 1,900. Market steady. Texas steers, $2.10@3.15; beef steers, $3.60@6.00; native cows, $1.55@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 900. Market strong 5c higher. Bulk of sales, $5.10@5.30; heavies, $5.15@5.65; packers, $5.10@5.65; lights, $4.75@5.25; mixed, $4.65@5.15; pigs, $2.35@4.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, none. Market steady.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—HOGS— Receipts, 21,400; yesterday, 470; shipments, 596; steady to strong; quality fair, $4.90@5.30; bulk, $5.10@5.20. CATTLE—Receipts, 400; yesterday, 285; shipments, 848; quiet; feeders, $2.25@3.00; yearlings, $1.75@2.35; cows, $1.25@2.75; bull s, $1.25@2.00; oxen, $1.50@2.75; veals, $2.75@3.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—CATTLE— Receipts, 500; shipments, 1,800. Market quiet; steady, unchanged. Quotations nominal for lack of supply. HOGS—Receipts, 700; shipments, 3,400. Market dull; nothing good on sale; fair to medium light and mixed, $5.00@5.35; fair heavy, $5.45.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—CATTLE— Receipts, 2,000. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Market 5@10c higher. Light, $4.80@5.35; heavy, $5.40@5.70; mixed, $5.25@5.35.

TRANSFERENCE OF INSANITY.

An Uncanny Experiment in Hypnotism Made by Dr. Luys of Paris.

London Telegraph: A series of very wonderful experiments which have just been concluded by Dr. Luys of Paris, whose observations and discoveries in connection with magnetism and electricity in relation to hypnotism made a profound impression upon the scientific world some time ago, has led to a remarkable result. The latest discovery establishes the fact that cerebral activity can be transferred to a crown of magnetized iron, in which the activity can be retained and subsequently passed on to a second person. Incredible as this may seem, Dr. Luys has proved its possibility by the experiment just referred to. He placed the crown, which in reality is only a circular band of magnetized iron, on the head of a female patient suffering from melancholia, with a mania for self-destruction, and with such success was the experiment attended that within a fortnight the patient could be allowed to go free without danger, the crown having absorbed all her marked tendencies.

About two weeks afterwards he put the same crown, which meanwhile had been carefully kept free from contact with anything else, on the head of a male patient suffering from hysteria, complicated by frequent recurrent periods of lethargy. The patient was then hypnotized and immediately comported himself after the manner of the woman who had previously worn the crown. Indeed, he practically assumed her personality and uttered exactly the same complaints as she had done. Similar phenomena have, it is reported been observed in the case of every patient experimented upon. Another experiment showed that the crown retained the impression acquired until it was made red hot.

PUT THEIR TRUST IN WAGON WHEELS

Prices Will Go Up as a Result of the Combine Formed at Terre Haute.

Wagon wheels will go up in price before many days. At least that is the opinion of local dealers who claim to know something of the objects of the wagon wheel trust which was formed in Terre Haute Friday. It has long been a common rumor among manufacturers of wagons that wheels would go up higher the minute the trust is completed. The new organization controls, it is said, 90 per cent of the output west of the Alleghenys. S. D. Kimbark, dealer in heavy hardware, when asked what he knew of the trust said he was not personally interested in it. He did not hesitate to say, however, that he expected the price of wheels to go up before long. This class of goods, he said, had been selling about at cost of manufacture for some time, and the makers had to combine in order to protect their interests.

German Doctors.

Germany has an average of 437 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

THE FALL IS THE TIME TO RIDE—HARDEN YOURSELF FOR THE WINTER

There is still a chance to get a good wheel at our factory; second-hand or shop worn.

See our 1894 patterns. Highest award World's Fair. Goods guaranteed for one year.

KENWOOD MANUFACTURING CO., 253-255 S. Canal st.

Two blocks south of Union Depot.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

A PRIVATE HOME FOR THE SICK—BOARD and skillful nursing while under medical or surgical treatment. Address "Nurse," 597 Wabash-av.

DR. STEWART TREATS DISEASES OF MAN successfully at 113 Adams-st. R. 8; 9 to 7.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1880; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases; pure medicines, electricity, skill, and experience insure cures; NO FEE UNLESS CURED; advice free. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. M. M., 6310 Madison-av.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT A LOT OF SAMPLE stoves and ranges at special low prices. KETTLE, 85 Wabash-av, 2d floor.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and barn ture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand desks; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT OR SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. Sec. DIX & Dear.-corner.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—COURT, 21x17. REAR 122-126 Quincy-st.; ground floor, with plenty of light from top; $40. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—STORAGE SPACE, 20x12, REAR part basement, 126 Wabash-av.; $20. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 124 QUINCY-ST.; OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
3614..... C. E. KRETSSLER
Cor. 31st..... C. H. HOOBY
Cor. 33d..... W. F. FRANZ
Cor. 35th..... C. M. MARSHALL
Cor. 37th..... T. B. PATTERSON
W. cor. Oakwood..... SLOAN & BRITTON.
3141..... C. E. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d..... C. S. ALLEN.
6040..... SORROW & KENNTOPF
Cor. 63d..... CURTI & McRAE.

HALSTED STREET—
9803..... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 30th..... HEUBLEIN HALL.
45th-st..... BOULEVARD PHAR.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison..... HARRISON PHARMACY
2200..... W. M. BELL.
2727..... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st..... W. T. POWERS.
3150..... H. F. FLANNERY.
3901..... L. H. WARNER & CO.
4040..... C. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700..... JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st..... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 55th..... F. F. KENNEDY.

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st..... P. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th..... JOHN MONTGOMERY.
Cor. 39th..... M. N. PORTER & CO.
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LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th..... W. BODEMAN.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
1258..... J. & R. SIMMS.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Lowe..... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
Cor. Wentworth..... H. P. BRAUN.
Cor. California avenue..... WELLSBORO PHAR.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
1200..... G. A. GRAVES & CO.

WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th..... F. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th..... O. J. FISCHER.
Cor. 22d..... GEO. GUTHEIL.
Cor. 35th..... E. C. JONES.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
3100..... C. G. MUEHLMAN.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
105..... L. W. SCHWAB.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake..... O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard... C. N. GOODNOW.
400..... S. COOK.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans..... C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn..... WM. STOCK.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
105..... F. G. SECORD.

GARFIELD BOULEVARD—
Cor. Wright street..... MORRISON BROS.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Cleveland..... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560..... R. R. BOWEN.

FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—
Cor. Jeffery..... JACKSON PARK PHAR.

SIXTY-SECOND STREET—
Cor. Oglesby avenue..... TEL. OPERTR HOTEL VENDOME.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island avenue... F. J. AMPHLETT
Cor. Woodlawn avenue... JAMES A. HEWEY

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CHICAGO AVENUE—
Cor. Western avenue... WM. H. BIERMAN.
257..... HENRY SCHMITZ.

DIVISION STREET—
Cor. 1st..... PAUL REINEMANN.

INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland..... F. EITERMAN.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison..... WM. STORCK.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
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771..... A. S. STODDARD.
1014..... C. W. THURSTON.
1299..... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan..... L. E. McKENZIE
1382..... H. L. WATSON.

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178..... DELL & CO.
394..... PASSAIC PHARMACY
672..... A. TRAUER.
672..... C. CRAMIN.
926..... E. McKENNON.
1001..... C. D. STONE.
1040..... C. MARLESTON.
Cor. Sacramento..... F. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Kedzie..... KOTZ & MOORE.
2400..... H. MIXSON.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232..... FORD'S PHARMACY.
468..... HENRY SCHROEDER.
675..... H. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218..... MOYER BROS.
Cor. Oakley..... L. J. BERGER.

OGDEN AVENUE—
149..... FRANK GRAMMER.
298..... C. A. BRASHOOK.
360..... J. J. MULLER.
476..... C. W. ROSS.
678..... FARRAN'S PHAR.

TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Lomax..... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
Cor. Lawndale avenue... H. JENTZACH.
Cor. California avenue... H. J

LEGAL.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin. } ss.

District Court, Fourth Judicial District.

Henry Seibert, Trustee, successor to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, plaintiff, vs. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company; The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company; The Central Trust Company of New York; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company; The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company; The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company; The Taylors Falls and Lake Superior Railroad Company; The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company; the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company; The Northern Pacific Railroad Company; The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company; the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company; The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company; The Transfer Railway Company; J. R. Parshall; Thomas Cornish, Administrator of the estate of Henry Gorman, deceased, defendants.

Whereas, On the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (1893), judgment and decree in the above entitled action was duly ordered, and entered in and by the District Court of the County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota, which said judgment and decree has upon appeal therefrom by the above named defendant, the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company, to the Supreme Court of said State of Minnesota, been duly and in all things affirmed;

And whereas, said judgment and decree was for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust, made, executed and delivered by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under and by the laws of the State of Minnesota, and owning and operating all the railways and lines of railway, situated in the State of Minnesota, hereinafter mentioned and described, to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, bearing date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1881, for securing the eight hundred and eighty-two, and known as the Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, in and under which said mortgage said Trust Company, the above named, Henry Seibert, was duly substituted as Trustee, in place of said The Central Trust Company of New York;

And whereas, a transcript of said judgment and decree has been made and duly certified by the Clerk of said District Court, and to me, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, duly delivered;

And, whereas, among other things, provided and specified in and by said judgment and decree, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said parties defendant in said action should have certain rights of redemption, as therein and thereby more particularly specified and set forth, at any time within the period of one year from the date of the giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and more than one year from the date of the said giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and no redemption whatsoever as to any of the property mentioned and described in said judgment and decree has been made by or on behalf of any of the parties to said action, or by or on behalf of any person whomsoever;

And whereas, it was also, among other things, provided and adjudged in said judgment and decree that all moneys which might, after the giving and entering of said judgment and decree, and before the time of redemption, be received by, or directed by the court to be, and should be paid out of the income and earnings of the said railroad property, or from the sale of any portion thereof, the amount in said judgment and decree found and adjudged to be due and payable, under and upon the mortgages or deeds of trust foreclosed in said and thereby foreclosed, should be credited upon the amount so found and adjudged to be due in and by said judgment and decree, and the sum remaining of said District Court at the foot of said judgment and decree, as payments and credits thereon;

And whereas, it was also ordered to be paid, and actually paid and credited thereon the following sums, at and upon the following dates, to wit: On the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1893, the sum of eight hundred and ninety-three, the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven and seven one-hundredths ($146,637.07) dollars as and for a payment of interest upon said mortgage debt; and there has been directed and ordered to be paid and actually paid out of such income and earnings and credited on said mortgage debt and interest on the 15th day of August, 1894, the further sum of one hundred and forty-five thousand, six hundred and seventy and no one-hundredths dollars ($145,670.97);

And whereas, there now is to the date of this notice, to wit, to and including the 15th of August, 1894, remains due and unpaid, of the amount so found and adjudged to be due and payable upon said mortgage debt, with accrued interest to and including the said 15th day of August, A. D. 1894, the sum of one million, eighty-nine thousand, thirty-seven thousand and seven hundred eighty-three dollars and nineteen cents ($4,837,783.19);

And, whereas, it was also, among other things, determined and adjudged and decreed in and by said judgment and decree, that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage was and is a first lien prior and superior to all and every other lien, contract, claim and demand of all and each and every of the said parties defendant in said action, on the following described property of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, to the Supreme Court of said State of Minnesota, being all of the property of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, mortgaged and designated as the mortgaged property in said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, to-wit:

First. All the railroads and railways of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, now owned or operated by said Company, and all the franchises, rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, profits, reversions and remainders thereof, and all the estate, title, interest, claim and demand of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, in and to the same, and all the property, real, personal and mixed, now owned by said Company, or hereafter acquired by it, and intended to be used as a part and parcel of the said railway or railways, and to be included in the property thereby mortgaged, any extension which might hereafter be made of the said railway or railways beyond the points hereinabove described, into, over or through which said railway which was not then owned by the said railway company, nor acquired by it, would be subject to said mortgage, if owned, acquired, and the lands and properties last mentioned being expressly exempted from the lien of said mortgage by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, bearing date the first day of January, A. D. 1877;

Second. All the stock owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, in and of the Minneapolis Union Railway Company, being a corporation; and all the bonds issued by said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, and owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and all the right, title and interest of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and to all and every the property, franchises and interest of said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company; all of which is more particularly hereinafter described;

Third. One undivided one-half interest in and to the Lake Park Hotel and the land and property upon which the same is situated, with all the furniture and fixtures therein contained, more particularly hereinafter described;

And the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage was and is a lien, subsequent and subject to the liens of certain other mortgages or trust deeds, made by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to divers and other trustees and mortgagees, as follows, to-wit:

1. That certain mortgage or trust deed made, executed and delivered by the Minneapolis & Duluth Railroad Company to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1877, to secure the payment of bonds now outstanding for the amount of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are guaranteed by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and upon which interest has at the date of this notice been paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1894; the property described in and conveyed by said last-mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien as follows, to-wit: All that portion of the railway of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company beginning at or near the Easterly end of Pearl street, now Peavey avenue, in the City of Minneapolis, and running thence to a junction with the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, in Scott County, in the State of Minnesota, a distance of about twenty-seven and one-half miles, together with the road-bed, right of way, franchises, and all other rights, easements, property, income and interest in contracts with other railroad companies then existing and in possession, which might in anywise appertain to said portion of said railway, excepting, however, such rights, properties, and franchises as the said railway company had theretofore granted, assigned and conveyed to the Minneapolis & Duluth Railroad Company, and now embracing in the lands and property thereby conveyed any lands owned or possessed by the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company which did not form a part of the above-described portion of its railway between the cities of Minneapolis and Sioux City Junction, and excepting and excepting from the property thereby mortgaged, any extension which might thereafter be made or which had been made of the railway of the said railway company beyond the points hereinabove named, and also expressly excepting from the property thereby mortgaged any and all equipment of the said railway company, not owned by it on or before the day of the date of said last-mentioned mortgage and not acquired by it solely for the purpose of use upon the portion of the railway thereby mortgaged; excluding however, from the aforesaid exceptions all property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

2. That certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by said The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1880, to secure the bonds of said railway company which are now outstanding, to the amount of one million, one hundred thousand dollars ($1,100,000), with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds are payable on the first day of June, A. D. 1900, and upon which interest has, at the date of this notice, said to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1894; the property described in and conveyed by said last-mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien as follows, to-wit: All the following described railway, railways and property of the said railway company, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Carver, Scott, Le Sueur, Waseca and Freeborn, in the State of Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All the main line of such railway, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin, and running thence Southerly through the said County of Hennepin, and partly through the said County of Carver and through the said County of Scott, in the said County of Scott, to a point upon the railway of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and running thence Southwesterly through the said County of Scott, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur to Waterville, in the said County of Le Sueur, and thence through the said County of Le Sueur and through said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn to Albert Lea, in said last named county and thence in a southwesterly direction, to the State line between the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and to a junction with the railroad of the Minnesota and Iowa Southern Railway Company, leased to and operated by the said Mortgagor Railway Company, as hereinafter mentioned and being a distance of about one hundred and twenty-one miles.

Also all the right, title, interest and property which the said Mortgagor Railway Company then had, or should at any time have, by lease or agreement for lease from the Minnesota and Southern Iowa Railway Company, and from the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, and which said Mortgagor Railway Company had or held, or at any time should hold in any other manner, in and to all the following described railways, operated by said Mortgagor

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partly through the said County of Le Sueur, to Waterville, in the said County of Le Sueur, and thence still through the said County of Le Sueur, and partly through the said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn, to a point in the said County of Freeborn, as a point upon the line of the railroad of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company; and thence in a southeasterly or southeasterly, still through the said County of Freeborn, to a point upon the Northern boundary line between the States of Minnesota and Iowa, in the County of Worth and State of Iowa, being a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles and a half, be the same more or less.

Also all the right, title, interest and property of the said railway company in and to a certain line of railway situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, in the State of Minnesota, beginning at White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, and running thence Southeasterly through the said Counties of Ramsey, and partly through the said County of Dakota, to a point upon the railway of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and running thence southerly through the said Counties of Dakota and Scott, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur, to Waterville in said County of Le Sueur, and thence through said County of Le Sueur, and through the County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn, to a point upon the railroad of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company being a distance of one hundred and eight miles be the same more or less;

Also all the right, title, interest and property of the said Mortgagor Railway Company in and to certain line of railway, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin in the State of Minnesota, beginning at White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad (now the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad), in the County of Ramsey, and running thence southeasterly through the said County of Ramsey and partly through the said County of Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, and running thence southerly through the said City of Minneapolis, to a junction with the before described railway of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, being a distance of fifteen miles, be the same more or less.

Also all the land, real estate and right of way of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, upon which the said railway or railways are situated, or were connected therewith, or which were necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of said railway.

And also all the bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, car or machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts, appertaining to the railways above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools then held or thereafter acquired for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars; and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel and all materials then held or thereafter acquired for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways.

And also all the bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, car or machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts, appertaining to the railways above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools, all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel, material and other supplies or property of the said Mortgagor Railway Company which structures, buildings, machinery, equipment and supplies were or should become connected with, or necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the railways thereby conveyed, or either of them, or other like and new property which the said railways, or either of them, should thereafter be acquired, by the said Mortgagor Railway Company.

All the right, title, interest, claims and demands of said Mortgagor Railway Company, then owned or thereafter acquired by the said railway companies, or either of them, in and to the railways thereby conveyed or either of them.

All the franchises, corporate or otherwise, rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of said Mortgagor Railway Company, then possessed or thereafter acquired by it in connection with or relating to the said railway company or railways, or either of them; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

3. That certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, to the Central Trust Company of New York, bearing date the 1st day of December, A. D. 1880, and known as the Extension Mortgage, to secure the payment of bonds of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, now outstanding, to the aggregate amount of five hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, ($1,015,000) par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which said bonds are payable on the first day of December A. D. 1910, and upon which interest has, at the date of this notice, been paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894; the property described in and conveyed by said last-mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien as follows, to-wit: All the following described railway, railways and property of the said railway company, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Carver, Le Sueur, Waseca and Freeborn, in the State of Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All the main line of such railway, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin, and running thence Southerly through the said County of Hennepin, and partly through the said County of Carver and through the said County of Scott, in the said County of Scott, to a point upon the railway of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and running thence Southwesterly through the said County of Scott, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur to Waterville, in the said County of Le Sueur, and thence through the said County of Le Sueur and through said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn to Albert Lea, in said last named county and thence in a southwesterly direction, to the State line between the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and to a junction with the railroad of the Minnesota and Iowa Southern Railway Company, leased to and operated by the said Mortgagor Railway Company, as hereinafter mentioned and being a distance of about one hundred and twenty-one miles.

Also all the right, title, interest and property which the said Mortgagor Railway Company then had, or should at any time have, by lease or agreement for lease from the Minnesota and Southern Iowa Railway Company, and from the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, and which said Mortgagor Railway Company had or held, or at any time should hold in any other manner, in and to all the following described railways, operated by said Mortgagor

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Railway Company, and known as the Iowa Extension of said last named company, to wit: All that certain line of railway of the Minnesota and Iowa Southern Railway Company, beginning at a point on the State line between the States of Iowa and Minnesota, at or near the Northwest corner of the fifth principal meridian, and at the aforesaid point of junction thereof with the said railway of said Mortgagor Railway Company running Southwesterly from Albert Lea aforesaid, to said State line, and running thence Southwesterly or partly through the County of Winnebago, in said State of Iowa, to Forrest City, in said last named county, a distance of about twenty-two miles; and thence running still southerly or southwesterly, partly through the Counties of Hancock, Kossuth and Humboldt, in said State of Iowa to Livermore, in said Humboldt County, and to a point of junction with the railroad of the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, an additional distance of not exceeding forty-five miles; and all that line of railway of the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, beginning at the said County of Ramsey, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur, to Waterville in said County of Le Sueur, and thence through said County of Le Sueur, and through the County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn, to a point upon the railroad of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company being a distance of one hundred and eight miles be the same more or less;

Also all the right, title, interest and property of the said Mortgagor Railway Company in and to certain line of railway, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin in the State of Minnesota, beginning at White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad (now the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad), in the County of Ramsey, and running thence southeasterly through the said County of Ramsey and partly through the said County of Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, and running thence southerly through the said City of Minneapolis, to a junction with the before described railway of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, being a distance of fifteen miles, be the same more or less.

And also all the land, real estate and right of way of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, upon which the said railway or railways were situated or were connected therewith, or which were necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the said railways.

And also all bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, car or machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts, appertaining to the railways above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools then held or thereafter acquired for use in connection with said railways, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars; and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel and all materials then held or thereafter acquired for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways.

And also all franchises, rights, privileges, things in action, contracts, claims and demands of said Mortgagor Railway Company, connected with or relating to the said railway, or either or any of them, together with all and singular, the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, of, in and to the same; but it is not intended to include among the property thereby mortgaged any extension which might hereafter be made of the said railway or railways beyond the points hereinabove named; and the said lands and property last mentioned were exempted from the lien of said last mentioned mortgage; excluding however from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

4. That certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by said The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New York bearing date the second day of June A. D. 1886, and known as the Extension Mortgage, to secure the payment of bonds of the said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, now outstanding, to the aggregate amount of five hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, ($1,015,000) par value, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which said bonds are payable on the first day of June, A. D. 1909, and upon which interest has at the date of this notice, been paid to and including the interest coupons thereon which fell due on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894; the property described in and conveyed by said last-mentioned mortgage, in respect to which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is subject and subsequent in lien as follows, to-wit: All the following described railway, railways and property of the said railway company, situate, lying and being in the Counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Carver, Scott, Le Sueur, Waseca and Freeborn, in the State of Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All the main line of such railway, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin, and running thence Southerly through the said County of Hennepin, and partly through the said County of Carver and through the said County of Scott, in the said County of Scott, to a point upon the railway of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and running thence southerly through the said County of Scott, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur to Waterville, in the said County of Le Sueur, and thence through the said County of Le Sueur and through said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn to Albert Lea, in said last named county and thence in a southwesterly direction, to the State line between the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and to a junction with the railroad of the Minnesota and Iowa Southern Railway Company, leased to and operated by the said Mortgagor Railway Company, as hereinafter mentioned and being a distance of about one hundred and twenty-one miles.

Also all the right, title, interest and property which the said Mortgagor Railway Company then had, or should at any time have, by lease or agreement for lease from the Minnesota and Southern Iowa Railway Company, and from the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, and which said Mortgagor Railway Company had or held, or at any time should hold in any other manner, in and to all the following described railways, operated by said Mortgagor

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of New York, Trustee, bearing date the first day of December, A. D. 1880, and to secure the same bonds, and the same mortgage debt, for the security of which the said Southwestern Extension Mortgage of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company was given; Excluding however, from the several descriptions of property in each of the last three mentioned mortgages, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

And whereas, it is also in and by said judgment and decree determined and adjudged that certain contracts, traffic agreements and leases, made and executed by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, are all subsisting and valid contracts, prior in equity to the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, which said contracts, traffic agreements, and leases are as follows, to wit:

1. That certain contract, bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D. 1877, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, and that certain traffic agreement bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D. 1877, between the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company; and that certain lease bearing date the 31st day of January, A. D. 1877, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company and that certain revised traffic agreement, bearing date the 27th day of April, A. D. 1877, between the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company;

2. That certain contract between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railway Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1882;

3. That certain contract bearing date the 25th day of September, A. D. 1882, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, so far as the same was not abrogated by the subsequent modified contract of April 18th, A. D. 1884, hereinafter mentioned;

4. That certain contract, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1882, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company;

5. That certain contract between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railway Company, bearing date the 18th day of April, A. D. 1884;

6. That certain modified contract between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, bearing date the 18th day of April, A. D. 1884;

And it is also in and by said judgment and decree determined and adjudged that any sale thereunder shall be made subject to the provisions of all and each of the said contracts, traffic agreements, or leases.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the terms and provisions of said judgment and decree, and under and by virtue of the power and authority in me, the undersigned, Sheriff of said County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, thereby, and by the aforesaid decree to me directed, I will at the Court-House in the City of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1894, at one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale at public vendue, and will sell to the highest bidder therefor for cash all the following described railroad, property and franchises, to-wit:

First. All the property of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, upon which the said mortgage of the Central Trust Company, bearing date the twelfth day of October, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, known as the Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, is a first and prior lien, and decree, adjudged and declared to be a first and prior lien, superior to the liens of all and every other mortgage or trust deed or contract, held by any other party to said action, and to any and all claims and demands of every other party to said action, which said last mentioned property is more particularly described as follows, to wit:

1. All the equipment of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, marked and designated with the mark "E. M."

2. All the stock owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and of the Minnesota Transfer Railway Co. a corporation, being capital stock therein and thereof, of the par value and amount of eight hundred and forty thousand dollars, issued by said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, and owned by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and also all the bonds of said ninety-five thousand dollars; and all the right, title and interest of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and to all the property, real, personal and mixed of said Minnesota Transfer Railway Company;

3. One undivided one-half interest in and to the Lake Park Hotel and the land and property upon which the same is situated, with all the furniture and fixtures therein contained, more particularly described as follows, to wit: The tracts of land designated in Minnetonka Lake Park as number one (1) and number two (2) on the New York Piano Co. square, late design.

All the right, title and interest of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and to any net income of said railroad property, to which the purchaser or purchasers at said sale may be entitled, under and pursuant to the terms of said judgment and decree and the orders of the court.

Together with all and singular, the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, said mortgaged property, and all and singular, the hereditaments and premises hereby conveyed or intended to be conveyed, or which by the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage are expressed to be conveyed, or either of them.

Second. All the railroad, property, rights, franchises and premises of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is in and by said judgment and decree adjudged and declared to be a first and prior lien, subject to the liens of all other mortgages of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, to divers trustees and persons, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH DIVISION.

The line of railway then, (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned, and operated by the said railway company, and known as the Minneapolis and Duluth Division, beginning at the White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the present St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, running thence Southwesterly, partly through the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, being a distance of about fifteen miles.

MAIN LINE.

The line of railway then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned and operated by the said railway company, and known as the main line, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, and running thence Southwesterly through the Counties of Hennepin, Carver and Scott, to Sioux City (now Merriam Junction), and thence through the counties of Scott and Le Sueur, to Waseca and Freeborn, in the direction of Northwood, Iowa, (the said road from Albert Lea to the Iowa State Line being leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company).

IOWA EXTENSION.

The line of railway then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned and operated by the said railway company, and known as the Iowa Extension, beginning at Albert Lea aforesaid, and at a connection with the railroad last above described, and running thence Southwesterly through the County of Freeborn, in the general direction of Forest City, Iowa, to the North line of the State of Iowa, and thence still Southwesterly through the County of Winnebago and Forest City, and thence still southwesterly through the counties of Hancock, Kossuth and Humboldt, to Livermore, in the County of Humboldt, in Dakota City to Livermore, in the County of Humboldt aforesaid, and to the aforesaid point of junction with the above described railroad of the said Minnesota and Southern Iowa Railway Company; a distance of about twenty-nine miles.

And all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, then held or possessed, or thereafter acquired in and to all the land, real estate and right of way upon which the said railway or railways were situated or were connected therewith, or which were necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the said railways.

And all the bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight houses, car or machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts appertaining to the railways above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools then held or thereafter acquired for use in connection with said railways, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars; and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel and all materials then held or thereafter acquired for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways.

All bridges, depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses and car or machine shops, other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts; all kinds of machinery and tools, all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars, and other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel, material and other supplies of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, which structures, buildings, machinery, equipment and supplies were or should become connected with, or necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the railways thereby conveyed, or either of them, or other like and new property which the said railways, or either of them, should thereafter be acquired, by the said Mortgagor Railway Company.

All the right, title, interest, claims and demands of said Mortgagor Railway Company, then owned or thereafter acquired by the said railway companies, or either of them, in and to the railways thereby conveyed or either of them.

All the franchises, corporate or otherwise, rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of said Mortgagor Railway Company, then possessed or thereafter acquired by it in connection with or relating to the said railway company or railways, or either of them; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

And whereas, it is also in and by said judgment and decree determined and adjudged that all the right, title and interest of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company in and to any net income of said railroad property, to which the purchaser or purchasers at said sale may be entitled, under and pursuant to the terms of said judgment and decree and the orders of the court.

Together with all and singular, the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, said mortgaged property, and all and singular, the hereditaments and premises hereby conveyed or intended to be conveyed, or which by the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage are expressed to be conveyed, or either of them.

Second. All the railroad, property, rights, franchises and premises of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, upon which the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is in and by said judgment and decree adjudged and declared to be a first and prior lien, subject to the liens of all other mortgages of said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, to divers trustees and persons, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH DIVISION.

The line of railway then, (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned, and operated by the said railway company, and known as the Minneapolis and Duluth Division, beginning at the White Bear Lake Junction, upon the line of the present St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, running thence Southwesterly, partly through the Counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, to the City of Minneapolis, being a distance of about fifteen miles.

MAIN LINE.

The line of railway then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned and operated by the said railway company, and known as the main line, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, and running thence Southwesterly through the Counties of Hennepin, Carver and Scott, to Sioux City (now Merriam Junction), and thence through the counties of Scott and Le Sueur, to Waseca and Freeborn, in the direction of Northwood, Iowa, (the said road from Albert Lea to the Iowa State Line being leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company).

IOWA EXTENSION.

The line of railway then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) built, owned and operated by the said railway company, and known as the Iowa Extension, beginning at Albert Lea aforesaid, and at a connection with the railroad last above described, and running thence Southwesterly through the County of Freeborn, in the general direction of Forest City, Iowa, to the North line of the State of Iowa, and thence still Southwesterly through the County of Winnebago and Forest City, and thence still southwesterly through the counties of Hancock, Kossuth and Humboldt, to Livermore, in the County of Humboldt, in Dakota City to Livermore, in the County of Humboldt aforesaid, and to the aforesaid point of junction with the above described railroad of the said Minnesota and Southern Iowa Railway Company; a distance of about twenty-nine miles.

And all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, then held or possessed, or thereafter acquired in and to all the land, real estate and right of way upon which the said railway or railways were situated or were connected therewith, or which were necessary, useful or convenient for the use, maintenance and operation of the said railways.

And all the bridges, rights of way, lands, depot grounds, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight houses, car or machine shops, or other buildings, all fences, trestles, bridges and culverts appertaining to the railways above described, and all kinds of machinery and tools then held or thereafter acquired for use in connection with said railways, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger or freight cars; and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all fuel and all materials then held or thereafter acquired for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railways.

And also all franchises, rights, privileges, things in action, contracts, claims and demands of said Mortgagor Railway Company, connected with or relating to the said railway, or either or any of them, together with all and singular, the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Mortgagor Railway Company, of, in and to the same; but it is not intended to include among the property thereby mortgaged any extension, which might hereafter be made of the said railway or railways beyond the points hereinabove named; and the said lands and property last mentioned were exempted from the lien of said last mentioned mortgage; excluding however, from the aforesaid description of property in the last-mentioned mortgage, all of the property upon which it is hereinbefore declared that the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage is a first lien.

All the main line of such railway, beginning in the City of Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin, and running thence Southerly through the said County of Hennepin, and partly through the said County of Carver and through the said County of Scott, in the said County of Scott, to a point upon the railway of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and running thence southerly through the said County of Scott, and partly through the said County of Le Sueur to Waterville, in the said County of Le Sueur, and thence through the said County of Le Sueur and through said County of Waseca, and partly through the said County of Freeborn to Albert Lea, in said last named county and thence in a southwesterly direction, to the State line between the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and to a junction with the railroad of the Minnesota and Iowa Southern Railway Company, leased to and operated by the said Mortgagor Railway Company, as hereinafter mentioned and being a distance of about one hundred and twenty-one miles.

Also all the right, title, interest and property which the said Mortgagor Railway Company then had, or should at any time have, by lease or agreement for lease from the Minnesota and Southern Iowa Railway Company, and from the Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Railroad Company, and which said Mortgagor Railway Company had or held, or at any time should hold in any other manner, in and to all the following described railways, operated by said Mortgagor

LEGAL.

of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) acquired by the said railway company, in connection with or relating to the railways conveyed by said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, or either of them.

All the franchises, corporate or otherwise, rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of the said railway company, then (at the date of said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage) possessed or thereafter acquired by it, in connection with or relating to the said railways by said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage conveyed, or either of them.

And whereas, it is also in and by said judgment and decree determined and adjudged that certain contracts, traffic agreements and leases, made and executed by said Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, are all subsisting and valid contracts, prior in equity to the said Improvement and Equipment Mortgage, which said contracts, traffic agreements, and leases are as follows, to wit:

1. That certain contract, bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D., 1877, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, and that certain traffic agreement bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D., 1877, between the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company; and that certain lease bearing date the 31st day of January, A. D., 1877, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company and that certain revised traffic agreement, bearing date the 27th day of April, A. D., 1877, between the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company;

2. That certain contract between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railway Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D., 1882;

3. That certain contract bearing date the 25th day of September, A. D., 1882, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, so far as the same was not abrogated by the subsequent modified contract of April 18th, A. D. 1884, hereinafter mentioned;

4. That certain contract, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D., 1882, between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company;

5. That certain contract between the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific

ALIX THE CHAMPION.

WHERE THE TROTTING QUEEN GETS HER SUPREME SPEED.

She Is a Combination of Courage, Perfect Conformation, and Superfine Muscular Power—The Tools with Which She Turned Out Her Crown Are All Superb —How the Trotting Champion Was Bought and Developed—The Personality and Work of Alix the Great.

When Morris Jones of David City, Neb., came to Chicago in the fall of 1889 he was rather more interested in the price of corn than fillies, though he knew a lot about both. Jones dropped into a combination sale of trotters at Battery D. His horse eye was attracted to a finely turned bay filly being sold. She looked like a trotter. Her breeding in the catalogue suited the Nebraskian, and, outbidding his rivals, he got the filly for $8,000. It was Alix. Five years of steadily increasing speed made her the queen of trotterdom at Galesburg, Ill., twelve days ago. Alix is a true Westerner. She is Iowa bred, and all her triumphs have been on Western tracks, under Western eyes, and for Western directors and drivers. No wonder the West is proud of the mare. It is with Alix personally that the public desires acquaintance. What makes her faster than other trotters? Her disposition, courage, frictionless gait, and speed conformation. Alix is as sound as a newly-milled dollar. Her muscular development is perfect. Not a cord is out of place. She is like the lithe human athlete who runs his hundred yards in ten seconds or his mile in 4:35, by the union of perfect muscles and action and the courage to use them.

The picture of Alix's shoulder, herewith, shows depth of heart, perfect development of muscle, and the symmetry of soundness needful to resist the wear and tear of extreme, heart-breaking speed. The picture is from a photograph taken on the Galesburg track the morning after Alix's 2:03¾ mile.

The Stout Legs That Carry Speed.

Her fore and hind legs, photographed at the same time, show perfect resisting and propelling power and soundness. There is not a blemish of the slightest kind on the queen's legs. They are clean and hard cases of muscle, able to carry speed without the incident pain that comes from unsound propelling organs. It is the horse's legs that do the miles after all.

Another photo was taken of the great mare's stifle. It is duplicated here. As in front, so behind. The queen has the lines of the perfect racehorse, muscles well placed and decided, just where they should be, and as supple as muscles are when in perfect order. The hip is well rounded and not the average trotting hip in contour. There is power, though, in its every line; the power of driving the body to a long stride, recovering, and driving again and again. All around Alix's limbs are perfect limbs and the tools of a queen that molds and holds her crown by them.

The head of Alix is a shapely study, a fine head and a finished head, reflecting brains, courage, and docility. The star of white in its center is regular and an ornament; the gentle brown eyes wide apart, the head long and clean and sharp as a thoroughbred's, with a dainty well-shaped muzzle, always alert to behold with a visitor, especially if it be a woman. In the stable Alix is a pet, friendly to all, never irritable, and always hungry. Many great trotters have been ruined by nervousness. Alix has no nerves and expends her energy on her rations and her exercise. She likes to race and all in all is a queen likely to reign a long time and be the most popular sovereign the harness turf has ever had. She cost $800 and could not be bought for $50,000 today. Alix is worth that or more as a mere speed investment for a turf showman. During her scant five years in public the mare has earned $35,000. Farmer Jones bought well in Chicago and better than he knew.

Time has been a mere plaything to Alix. As a 2-year-old she took a record of 2:30 and cut it to 2:16¼ in her 3-year-old form; to 2:10 at 4 years; to 2:07¾ at 5 years; and now as a 6-year-old holds the record, 2:03¾.

Proportions of the New Champion.

As she stands today Alix is 6 years old with a diamond-shaped star in her forehead and white left hind ankle. She stands 15 hands and ¼ inch high at the withers, her body measures 16 hands long, and her girth is 68 inches. In fair flesh Alix weighs a little over 900 pounds and about 875 in her trotting condition. She is what is termed a square, pure, open-gaited trotter, needing neither boots nor weights, and simply carries the former for protection in case of accident and the latter to guard the hoof. She wears a 5 to 6 ounce shoe in front and 5¾ to 6 ounce shoe behind. Her stride when at full length is about 22 feet.

An examination of the mare after all these hard races and fast miles finds her to be absolutely sound, with clean, cordy legs and hoofs like ivory. The face of Alix possesses almost human intelligence. She has a fine, bony head, of medium length, and thin, long, pointed ears. Her neck is finished up to the throttle like the finest of thoroughbreds. The mare's whole conformation and appearance combines the high class trotting type with the finish of the thoroughbred.

Alix has enjoyed splendid health. When 2 years old she suffered a short time in the fall with distemper, but aside from this has never been sick.

The queen has one peculiarity for which men ought to admire her. She shows a striking preference for women. When men and women are around she goes to the latter. Women are equally lavish in their affection to her, but have a peculiar way of showing it. One Galesburg woman was noticed to pull a few hairs out of the mare's tail and doing them up carefully to put them in her pocket-book. Her owners naturally object to this way of marking a visit. There are 63,000,000 of people in this country, and Jones fears that if each one takes a few hairs his famous mare will ere long be tailless.

Alix is a good feeder. She takes fifteen or sixteen quarts of oats a day, and was never known to miss a meal. Her hearty appetite may have something to do with her great sustaining power that enables her to emerge from a race so fresh and vigorous.

Alix Is Game and Consistent.

The consistence of the great mare—equine honesty—is remarkable. Whenever asked she will go out and trot a mile in 2:06 or so and in her races showed rare gameness and courage. This quality was notably shown in the great trotting battle for the Columbian free-for-all stake at Washington Park last year, when by her courage and gameness none too well driven against a combination of four horses and a sick mare she fought on and won the race at last. After that Chicago adopted the mare as its own, and she is as great a favorite here as is her thoroughbred counterpart, Yo Tambien. The table below shows the mare's resolution by the manner in which she has finished her races and fast trips against time:

Place.	Date.	Course.	Heats.	Quarters.	Miles.
1	Sept. 14, 1892	Galesburg	2	32½ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04¼
1	Sept. 15, 1892	Galesburg	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 16, 1892	Galesburg	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	July 14, 1893	Council Bluffs	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	July 20, 1893	Saginaw	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Aug. 1, 1893	Detroit	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Aug. 8, 1893	Cleveland	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Aug. 15, 1893	Buffalo	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Aug. 31, 1893	Terre Haute	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 6, 1893	Indianapolis	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 7, 1893	Fort Wayne	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 8, 1893	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 12, 1893	Galesburg	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 13, 1893	Galesburg	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 14, 1893	Galesburg	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	June 30, 1894	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	July 14, 1894	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	July 20, 1894	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Aug. 1, 1894	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Aug. 8, 1894	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Aug. 15, 1894	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Aug. 31, 1894	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 6, 1894	Chicago	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04
1	Sept. 12, 1894	Galesburg	2	32¼ 31 30¾ 30¼	2:04

The last half miles compared of these trips are significant:

Place.	Date.	Last half.
1	Terre Haute, Aug. 17, 1893	1:01¾
1	Terre Haute, Aug. 17, 1893	1:01¾
1	Terre Haute, Aug. 17, 1893	1:01¾
1	Indianapolis, Aug. 31, 1893	1:01¾
1	Terre Haute, Sept. 6, 1893	1:02¾
1	Terre Haute, Sept. 12, 1893	1:01¾

Terre Haute	Sept. 15	1:01¾
Galesburg	Sept. 10	1:03

The Champion's Stout Blood Lines.

Alix is no chance trotter. There was given to her through sire and dam much of the best and stoutest blood the world has ever had. It is the kind which races and trains on and on; there is no flashy, washy side to it, and the beauty of it, to those who believe in the use of trotting blood that can trot, is that the pedigree of the champion contains close up, no coutourosse, but is a concentration of the blood of Mambrino Chief and Hambletonian, with a leavening of the magic Clay blood.

The queen's tabulated pedigree is as follows:

ALIX, 2:03¾.

Patronage, Pancost, 2:21¼
- Woodfrd Mamb. 2:21½ — Mambchief — Mamb. Paymaster; Eldridge Mare.
- Woodbine — Kosciusko; Singleton Mare.
- Bicara — Harold — Hambletonian; Echasseress.
- Bella — Mambrino Chief; Bella Brown; Bell-founder.

Beatrick, Cuyler
- Hamblet'n — Hambletonian; Charlestont Mare.
- Gray Rose — Harris' Bambleton-ian.

Mary Mambr'n
- Mambrino — Mambrino Chief.
- Patchen — Rhoder Mare, by Cano.

Bel Wagner — Embryo Wagner, by Sylvander Jr.

Atlanta, Attorney, Harold
- Hamblet'n — Abdallah; Charlestont Mare
- Enchantress — Abdallah; Vattrace.

Maud — Abdallah 15 — Hambletonian.
- Daughter of — Katy Darling; Robert Bruce; Untraced.

Flirt, General Balch
- Cassius M. Clay 22 — Cassius M. Clay 18; By Abdallah.
- Daughter of — Imp. Estey; By imp. Tranby, Imp. Glencoe.

Dolly — Iowa — By Vets son of Sir Archy.
- Dolly Aldrich, untraced.

Eight Mares Have Held the Record.

Only one stallion has ever had to do with making a world's record at either the trotting or pacing gait. That one was Direct. He lowered the pacing record of Johnston—2:06¼—to 2:06. During the eighty-eight years of trotting history since the record was under 3 minutes, only sixteen horses have been concerned in making world's trotting records. Among these sixteen eight were geldings and their names appear ten times. On the other hand the names of the eight mares appear twenty-four times. Flora Temple reduced the record five times, fixing it 2:27, leaving it 2:19¾, and reigning queen almost eleven years. Goldsmith Maid reduced the record six times, 2:17¼ to 2:14. She was queen almost seven years. Maud S. reduced the record seven times, 2:12½ to 2:08¾. St. Julien wrested her crown, but only kept it twenty-three days. Jay Eye See also wrested it from her, but only wore it a single day. With these brief lapses of twenty-four days, Maud S. was queen for eleven years and two months, the longest reign of any trotter since 1845.

Nancy Hanks reduced the record but three times, but her impression on the record was the most profound because she made her reductions in one year—1892—and the lowering of four and one-fourth seconds was the greatest amount by any one horse in one year. There can be no question but that among trotters the mare is the better horse.

Among the pacers the opposite condition prevails. Only thirteen horses have had to do with the reduction of the world's pacing record, and eleven of these were geldings, one a stallion, and there was also one lone mare.

Among the pacers Johnston's name alone appears twice. The last candidate for honors, Robert J., who placed the harness record at 2:02½, is also a gelding.

It is a problem for the physiologists why these are facts. Why the notable trotting names are Nancy Hanks, Sunol, Maud S., Goldsmith Maid, and Flora Temple, all mares, while the notable pacers are Ebert J., Mascot, Hal Pointer, Direct, Johnston, Little Brown Jug, Sleepy Tom, etc., all males.

After her Galesburg mile Morris Jones, Alix's owner, said of the queen: "Alix is in perfect condition. I do not think she has ever been in better health. She weighs more by a good deal than when at Washington Park, and her hair is soft and silky. The exhibition work is just play for her." His attention being called to the statement that Alix was an abnormally developed mare, being sixteen hands long and but fifteen high, he stated he had taken her measurement and the assertion was correct, and he replied: "It is generally held that the length, height, and girth of a symmetrical road horse should be equal. Alix is sixty and one-half inches high, sixty-four inches long, and sixty-eight inches girth."

Alix Races of This Season.

Alix was busy this season before her champion mile. She started the season at Council Bluffs, Ia., with a mile in 2:11½, and up to date has won twelve heats in races 2:08@7, and has gone nine miles against various marks in the average of 2:05.97. In her career Alix has gone twenty-one miles better than 2:10. Nancy Hanks' 2:10 miles were eighteen in number. The record of the queen's 1894 performances is as follows:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 26.—To beat the track record of 2:18¾; won. Time—2:11¼.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 14.—Free-for-all trotting, purse $1,000:

Alix, b. m., by Patronage (McDowell)	1	1	1
Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King (Geers)	2	2	2

Time—2:13¾; 2:09¾; 2:11¼.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Free-for-all trotting, purse $2,000:

Lord Clinton, bl. g., by Denning Allen (Raybold)	1	1	1
Pixley, b. m., by Jay Gould (Dickerson)	5	2	2
Alix, b. m., by Patronage (McDowell)	2	3	3
Pamlico, b. h., by Meander (Curtis)	3	4	4
Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino (J. Curry)	4	5	5
Belle Vara, br. m., by Vatican (Maloney)	6	6	ds
Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King (Geers)	7	ds	

Time—2:09¾; 2:11¾; 2:11¾.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—Free-for-all trotting, purse $2,500:

Alix, b. m., by Patronage (McDowell)	1	1	1
Pixley, b. m., by Jay Gould (Dickerson)	2	2	2
Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino (J. Curry)	3	3	3

Time—2:08; 2:08¼; 2:09¾.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9 and 10.—Free-for-all trotting, purse $2,000:

Alix, b. m., by Patronage (McDowell)	1	1	1
Pamlico, b. h., by Meander (Curtis)	5	3	1
Pixley, b. m., by Jay Gould (Dickerson)	2	2	3
Phoebe Wilkes, b. m., by Hambletonian Wilkes (McHenry)	6	4	2
Belle Vara, br. m., by Vatican (Maloney)	3	6	4
Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino (J. Curry)	4	5	5
Ryland T., b. g., by Ledger Jr. (Stewart)	7	ds	

Time—2:09¾; 2:08¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¼.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 17.—Free-for-all trotting, purse $3,000:

Alix, b. m., by Patronage (McDowell)	1	1	1
Ryland T., b. g., by Ledger Jr. (Stewart)	2	3	4
Pixley, b. m., by Jay Gould (Dickerson)	3	2	2
Belle Vara, b. m., by Vatican (Maloney)	4	4	3
Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino (J. Curry)	5	5	5

Time—2:06; 2:06¼; 2:05¾.

Fast 1894 Miles Against Time.

Her Terre Haute race of three heats averaging 2:05 5-6 gave the first indication that Alix was a coming champion. Its time by fractions was as follows:

Heat.	*1 qr.*	*2 qr.*	*3 qr.*	*4 qr.*	*Mile.*
First	31¾	32½	30¼	31¼	2:05
Second	32	32¾	30	31½	2:05¼
Third	31¾	32½	30¼	30¾	2:05¼

Then came the mare's mile at Washington Park, made this way:

Heat.	*1 qr.*	*2 qr.*	*3 qr.*	*4 qr.*	*Mile.*
First	31½	31¾	31¾	30¼	2:04¼

On top of this mile came more fast miles at Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute, made as follows:

	1 qr.	*2 qr.*	*3 qr.*	*4 qr.*	*Mile.*
Fort Wayne, Aug. 31	31½	31	32¼	30¾	2:05¾
Indianapolis, Sept. 6	30¾	31¼	31	31¾	2:04¾
Terre Haute	32	31¼	29¾	31	2:04
Terre Haute	31½	31¾	30¾	31½	2:04¼

The mare's first Terre Haute mile, made with a babble at a dirt pile on the first turn, tied Nancy Hanks' 2:04 and made it certain that Alix only needed a favorable opportunity and to be just right to beat Nancy's mark.

The quarters of the championship miles of Nancy Hanks and Alix compared are:

Horse.	*1 qr.*	*2 qr.*	*3 qr.*	*4 qr.*	*Mile.*
Nancy Hanks	31	31¾	29¾	31½	2:04
Alix	30¾	31¼	31	31	2:03¾

There was no flashy quarter in less than 30 seconds in the Galesburg mile, but there was more strength and sustained speed in the Alix effort, with the first half in 1:01¾ and last half in 1:02. Evidently Andy McDowell used his tool well. It was a beautifully paced mile.

Some figures as to age, size, weight, and stride of fast trotters are full of interest. Here they are:

Horse.	*Age.*	*Ht.*	*Wt.*	*Stride.*	*Record.*
Nancy Hanks	6	15	860	19¼	2:04
Alix	6	15.2	940	22	2:03¾
Directum	5	15.2	970	20¾	2:05¾
Maud S	11	15.3	895	19	2:08¾
Sunol	5	16	910	19	2:08¾
Goldsmith Maid	17	15	830	18½	2:14

The record—2:03¾—is now eclipsed but by two harness miles. Robert J.'s 2:02¼ and 2:01¼ pacing. John R. Gentry's pacing mile in 2:03¾ equals the Alix record. All are 1894 records.

The table below shows how the trotting record has fallen in thirty-nine years below 2:30 from Lady Suffolk's 2:29¼ in 1845 to Alix's 2:03¾ at Galesburg:

Lady Suffolk, gr. m., foaled 1833, by Engineer II. (3), dam by Don Quixote. Driven by David Bryan, Beacon Course, Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1845.....2:29¼

Pelham (converted pacer), b. c., foaled 1837, pedigree not traced. Driven by William H. Whalen, Centerville, N. Y., July 3, 1840.....2:22

Highland Maid (converted pacer), b. m., foaled 1847, by Saltram, dam Roxana by Hickory. Driven by F. J. Nodine, Centerville, N. Y., June 15, 1853.....2:27

Flora Temple, b. m., foaled 1845, by Bogus Hunter, dam Madam Temple by Turry Horse. Driven by Hiram Woodruff, Union Course, East New York, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1858.....2:24½

Flora Temple. Driven by James D. McMann, Centerville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1859...2:23½

Flora Temple. Driven by James D. McMann, Centerville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1859...2:22

Flora Temple. Driven by James D. McMann, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 7, 1859.....2:21½

Flora Temple. Driven by James D. McMann, Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 15, 1859.2:19¾

Dexter, br. g., foaled 1858, by Hambletonian, 10; dam Clara, by American Star, 14. Driven by Budd Doble, Riverside Park, Boston, Mass., July 20, 1867.....2:19

Dexter. Driven by Budd Doble, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1867.....2:17½

Goldsmith Maid, b. m., foaled 1857, by Abdallah, 15; dam Ab., by Abdallah, 1. Driven by Budd Doble, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 6, 1871.....2:17

Goldsmith Maid. Driven by William H. Doble, Mystic Park, Boston, Mass., June 9, 1872.....2:16¾

Occident, br. g., foaled 1863, by Doc, 449; dam Mater Occidentis, pedigree not traced. Driven by George Tunnell, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1873.....2:16¾

Goldsmith Maid. Driven by Budd Doble, East Saginaw, Mich., July 16, 1874.....2:16

Goldsmith Maid. Driven by Budd Doble, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1874.....2:15½

Goldsmith Maid. Driven by Budd Doble, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1874.....2:14¾

Goldsmith Maid. Driven by Budd Doble, Mystic Park, Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1874.....2:14

Rarus, b. g., foaled 1867, by Abdallah (Conklin's); dam Nancy Awful, by Telegraph. Driven by John Splan, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1878.....2:13¾

St. Julien, b. g., foaled 1869, by Volunteer, 55; dam Flora, by Harry Clay, 45. Driven by Orrin Hickok, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 25, 1879.....2:12¾

Maud S., ch. m., foaled 1874, by Harold, 413; dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr., 12. Driven by W. W. Bair, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1880.....2:11¾

St. Julien. Driven by Orrin Hickok, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1880.....2:11¾

St. Julien. Driven by Orrin Hickok, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 27, 1880.....2:11¼

Maud S. Driven by W. W. Bair, Chicago Driving Park, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1880.....2:10¾

Maud S. Driven by W. W. Bair, Homewood Park, Pittsburg, Pa., July 13, 1881.....2:10½

Maud S. Driven by W. W. Bair, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1881.....2:10¼

Jay Eye See, bl. g., foaled 1878, by Dictator, 113; dam Midnight, by Pilot Jr., 12. Driven by Edwin Bither, Providence, R. I., Aug. 1, 1884.....2:10

Maud S. Driven by W. W. Bair, Cleveland, O., Aug. 2, 1884.....2:09¾

Maud S. Driven by W. W. Bair, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11, 1884.....2:09¼

Maud S. Driven by W. W. Bair, Cleveland, O., July 30, 1885.....2:08¾

Sunol, b. m., foaled 1886, by Electioneer, 125; dam Waxana, by Gen. Benton, 1,755. Driven by Charles Marvin, Stockton, Cal., Oct. 20, 1891.....2:08¼

Nancy Hanks, br. m., foaled 1886, by Happy Medium, 4001; dam Nancy Lee, by Dictator, 113. Driven by Budd Doble, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1892.....2:07¼

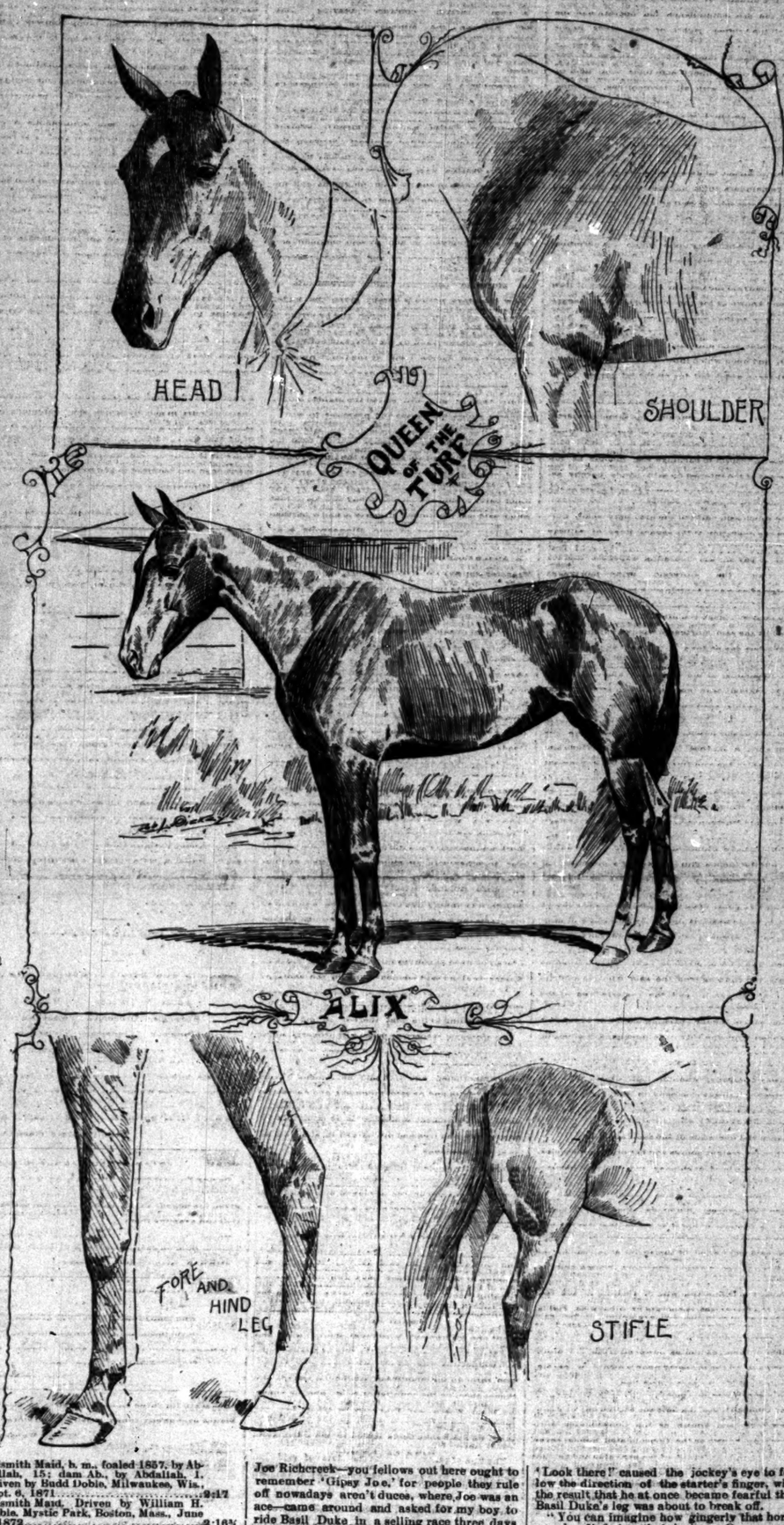
Nancy Hanks. Driven by Budd Doble, Independence, Ia., Aug. 31, 1892.....2:05¼

Nancy Hanks. Driven by Budd Doble, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28, 1892.....2:04

Alix. Driven by A. McDowell, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894.....2:03¾

Minnesota Products.

Minnesota grows every year 45,000,000 bushels of wheat, 48,000,000 of oats, 22,000,000 of corn, and produces 472,000,000 feet of lumber and 180,000,000 shingles.



STORIES OF TURFMEN.

HOW A GLOUCESTER CONFEDERACY LOST ON A GOOD THING.

"Gipsy Joe" Richcreek and Basil Duke the Tools, and Starter Pettingill and Jockey Bergen the Innocent Marplots —An Owner's Cunning Spoils a Rich Betting Coup—Ah Imp of the Race Track Who Would Be a Prize to "Father Bill Daly."

Men oftimes overreach themselves in playing "good things" on race courses, as is shown by the following, which was related by a veteran of the turf:

"When Gloucester was in its glory I had in my employ a jockey named Bergen, not 'Marty' of fame, but his brother, who was riding 'lucky' just then, and so much sought after by men that were desirous of getting through 'bottled up good things.' One day Joe Richcreek—you fellows out here ought to remember 'Gipsy Joe,' for people they rule off nowadays aren't duces, where Joe was an ace—came around and asked for my boy to ride Basil Duke in a selling race three days later. He said that the old brother to Reporter was 'dead fit' and couldn't lose with a good ride. Examining the program book for the week I saw that nothing suited any horse of mine as to the conditions of that particular race, and so I told Richcreek that he could have Bergen. We had until Wednesday night to look the ground over, and by then everything was arranged and I took the train to New York to put on $1,500 for the combination, when betting should begin on the morning of the day of the race. Now you must know that Basil Duke, when his legs stood, was a grand racehorse. From a 2-year-old he had been bothered with almost all ailments known to create lameness, and it was only once in a while that he could be "got to a race." But now he was as fit as a fiddle, and rain for days had made of the Gloucester track just such going as Esquirer's son most fancied, and which suited his poor old legs to perfection. I saw the entries for the race before I left Philadelphia for New York, and really our horse could carry me—I weighed 260—and beat the others, let 'em go catchweights. If there was ever a rosy looking thing here she was!

How Basil Duke Was Backed.

"Thursday morning saw me visiting the pool-rooms in New York City and betting $50 here and there on Basil Duke. At first I got 5 to 1, but on my second round was obliged to stand the cut in the price. 'Never min',' I said to myself as the last $50 went on; 'the money averages 3½ to 1, and I know the horse is a 1 to 10 shot.'

"My work done, I went to dinner, loafed around, and spent a few dollars more than I ordinarily did, because you know how it is—just a little easy money coming in mighty soon, and what's the difference! Of course I was even at that day too old a bird to be oversanguine, but this did look so good! Well, our race was the fourth on the card, and I got into the pool-room just as the first track odds were posted. 'Even money Basil Duke' was the cry of the proprietor. I hugged myself. 'Won't the boys be tickled with that 3½ to 1 I got?' thought I. 'Whoa there!' sang the operator a moment later: 'Basil Duke is 3 to 5,' and the 'flash' at the post was, 'Basil Duke is 1 to 5.' Inside of a minute the odds on Basil Duke was 1 to 3. The operator began to 'Look there!' caused the jockey's eye to follow the direction of the starter's finger, with the result that he at once became fearful that Basil Duke's leg was about to break off.

"You can imagine how gingerly that horse was handled by that jockey. Once away, Bergen took a pull, expecting every instant to feel his horse's leg snap, but the good thing was pulling strongly for his head. Bergen finally let go. At this stage of the game the other horses were a hundred yards ahead of Basil Duke. The old fellow tried his best to get up, but with all of Bergen's work close in was beaten a head on the post. Mr. Richcreek's horse wasn't run up, but we felt like stringing Richcreek up."

An Imp of the Race Track.

"'Father Bill' Daly had some good material from which to manufacture jockeys, as proven by the fitness of McLaughlin, Garrison, and Lamley," said the race horse man, "but now that the one-legged turfman has been 'thrun over de fence' as the tough boys say—he might employ his leisure by coming West and grabbing a specimen of precocious infant daily to be seen cavorting around the local tracks with the idea of molding this creature into a premier jockey. For surely if there is anything in pedigree the aforesaid 'kid' is bred both to sprint and to stay.

"O, you've seen the baby I refer to time and again. He is possibly 5 years old and always to be seen 'cushing' here and there on the lawn down in front of the grand stand, finally to land bang! against the track fence. His game of life consists in running, jumping, eating peanuts, candy, and picking up discarded losing book tickets. He is sprightly, black-eyed—one ogle in the bias—strong-limbed, and rejoices in a soldier cap framed on the style of such as are worn by members of a German Wells street band.

"Born on the race track at Guttenberg this lump of humanity has never missed a day off its race track or other. His mother takes him to the races, there turns him loose, and the boy takes care of himself until the whistle blows, and his fond parent corrals him and takes the last train to the city. What does the mother do? None ever figured on her game! She is a 'race track regular.' Therefore is day after day up in the grand stand. Some of the boys say that she 'tells the stuff' for other women, who think they can beat the races, and shares the winnings of her tipes, but is deaf to all losses. Other observers say that like so many 'regulars,' she keeps a boarding house. I don't know how the tives, but she does live, and the family seems to do well enough. But would n't the kid be a daring subject for 'Father Bill' Daly!

"Hawthorne opens its gates this afternoon for its sixth week racing with half a dozen good fields with 113 horses in them—a monstrous entry. The Welsbaum horses make their first local appearance at Hawthorne, Potentate, The freemaster, and Yemen being engaged this afternoon. The second race, an allowance dash of a mile, is the racing piece of the afternoon. In it are Cash Day, De Bracy, Ingomar, Potentate, and Ducat, a royal field. If all go there will be some sharp betting on the result with Ducat favorite. He gets eleven pounds from Cash Day and five from De Bracy and Potentate. The week's Hawthorne program has no fancy corners to it, but the money is there in such shape that there is a chance for all owners.

Latonia winds up its meeting this week. It has three stakes to run, as follows:

Tuesday—Queen City Handicap, $1,250 added, all ages, 1⅛ miles.

Thursday—Edgewater Handicap, $1,250 added, 2-year-olds, ⅞ mile.

Saturday—Cincinnati Autumn Handicap, all ages, $2,000 added, 1¼ miles.

The Latonia idea of probable starters in the Queen City, with their weights, is printed below.

Among Thursday's Edgewater candidates are: Bisco, Gath, Dominion, G. B. Morris, Lillian C., Staffa, Ductor, Alabama, Mary Keene, Victorious, Canewood, Gurgle, Prime Minister, Rey del Carriues, and Ellsworth.

In Saturday's Autumn Handicap the starters will coue from: Plutus, Rhett Goode, Pertonia, Oakwood, Ida Pickwick, Lehman, George Beck, Faraday, Henry Young, Egbert, Dare Vela, Rey El Santa Anita, Pearl Song, and Buckwa.

Next Monday Oakley opens its gates.

Jerome and Morris Park Stakes.

The American Jockey club meeting at Jerome Park ends with Thursday. It has four stake events on its book as follows:

Monday—City Stakes, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, $1,000 added, 1⅛ miles.

Tuesday—Claremont Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,000 added, 5½ furlongs.

Wednesday—Broadway Stakes, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, $1,000 added, Titan course, about 1,400 yards.

Thursday—American Jockey Club Handicap, all ages, $1,500 added, 1¼ miles.

The City Stakes today gathers: Galilee, 103 pounds; Roller, 99; Judge Morrow, 99; Lochinvar, 99; Live Oak, 97.

Tuesday's Claremont has in Harry Reed, Kennel, Eurania, Handspun, Utica, Sunup, and Manchester.

In Wednesday's Broadway are: Stonewall, Hugh Penny, Rubicon, Discount, Flirt, and Patrician.

The second half of the American Jockey Club Handicap of Thursday is likely to get its field from Sir Excess, Banquet, Dutch Skater, Hornpipe, Henry of Navarre, Victorious, Yo Tambien, and The Pepper. Sir Excess won the first half. Should he win the second the Woodlawn Vase goes with the stake.

Friday the fall meeting of the New York Jockey club begins at Morris Park and runs to Monday, Oct. 15, or nine racing days. Five stakes are decided Friday and Saturday. They are:

Friday—Albany Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,250 added; three-quarters of a mile; Jerome Handicap, 3-year-olds, $2,500 added, one and a quarter miles; and First Serial Handicap, all ages, $2,000 guaranteed, five furlongs.

Saturday—Matron Stakes, 2-year-olds, $10,000 added, three-fourths of a mile; and Manhattan Handicap, all ages, $1,500 added, one and one-fourth miles.

The Albany is likely to attract Brandywine, Salvation, Agitator, Halma, Monaco, Dalsbra, and Sunup. The Jerome is likely to get out Lochinvar, Patrician, Factotum, Senator Grady, Harrington, Thurston, Live Oak, Rubicon, Aurelian, and Galilee. Among the lot in the First Serial are: Jack of Spades, Lady Violet, Maid Marian, Walk Jim, Correction, Glenmoyne, and Clifford.

Saturday's Matron field is discussed elsewhere. The Manhattan Handicap run that day should get its field from these: Emin Bey, Bassetlaw, Comanche, Henry of Navarre, Adelbert, Patrician, Banquet, The Pepper, Hornpipe, Yo Tambien, Sir Walter, Sir Excess, Dorian, and Clifford.

Starters Sheridan and Ferguson.

There was much affection between ex-Starter James B. Sheridan, who died a few days ago, and Jim Ferguson, who is starting so well at Harlem. Sheridan gave Ferguson his first chance and encouragement. "Whatever success I have made I owe to Jim Sheridan," said the popular Kentuckian, after sending Cash Day and Diggs away Saturday. "Not only were we racing officials together, but I owe today whatever success I have obtained in my profession to the encouragement he gave me. It seemed a trifling thing at the time, my holding the flag at Lexington some six or seven years ago for the last two races the last day of the meeting. The reason was an urgent one to my departed friend. It was to permit him to go home to the bedside of his sick mother. The task undertaken, with not a little trepidation on my part, was performed successfully and Sheridan and myself became closer friends than ever because of—as he was pleased to put it—the great favor I had accorded him. A few months later he saw and praised my work and reminded me of his prophecy that I would succeed.

"Starter Sheridan was a thorough man in all he undertook. His work with the flag was perfect until shortly before he retired. Whatever failure he then made I always attributed to bad health. He suffered intensely from that irritating disease, hay fever. Pleased and proud as I am with the kind approbation of my present work, no praise even sounded sweeter in my ears than that of a gentleman at Harlem recently when he said: 'Why, Fergy, your work equals that of Sheridan in his very best days.'"

Matron Stakes Probabilities.

The great Matron Stakes, worth $40,000, will be run at Morris Park next Saturday. Its probable and doubtful starters are:

Owner.	*Horse.*	*Jockey.*
O. H. P. Belmont	Brandywine	Hamilton.
Perry Belmont	Magian	Penn.
Marcus Daly	Sadie	Midgely.
Elmwood Farm	Peter II	Miller.
Gideon & Daly	Waltzer	Griffin.
J. R. & F. D. Keene	Agitator	Farrell.
C. Littlefield	Connoisseur or S.	Bergen.
J. R. & A. H. Morris	Gotta Peacha	Littlefield.
J. Rupert	Manchester	Lamley.
L. Stuart	Monaco	Simms.
Walcott & Campbell	Cromwell	Reiff.
Kendall Stable	Handspun	Doggett.
Marcus Daly	Salvation	Garrison.

Brandywine will be remembered as the colt which ran second for the Futurity, before which he had never been seen in public, having been saved for the race. He then won the Autumn Stakes, but was subsequently badly beaten, and the impression became broadcast that he was only a moderate colt. The stable explained that he had been rather overdone and he was let up and a special preparation for the Matron was begun. It is probable he will be a favorite, however. Waltzer has had a let up for nearly three weeks, and will run a better colt if he does not suit. Agitator is the dark one. He will be remembered as having run third for the Futurity to Butterflies and Brandywine. He has not started since. This fact, together with that that so many valuable stakes have been run, has caused many to prick their ears and maintain that if Keene could save his colt for the Matron he must think awfully well of him.

The history of the Matron Stakes is:

Year.	*Horse.*	*Weight.*	*Jockey.*	*Time.*	*Value.*	*Track.*
1892	Sir Francis	118	Garrison	1:10	$38,770	F
1883	Domino	128	Taral	1:09	39,460	F

**Kingston's Career, Ramapo's Lame

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Your Monday's Trading

Will give you better satisfaction at Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s than any other Chicago mercantile establishment, because your purchases will have the backing of a reliable and trustworthy house, because you will buy cheaper, quality considered, than elsewhere; because you can find at Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s the highest perfection of style; because you will find at Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co's what you cannot find in other and smaller stocks.

Monday's Kid Gloves—We offer today a line of full $1.50 value Ladies' Kid Gloves, Foster lacing style, in glaces, all sizes—in black, browns, tans, blues, and reds—per pair **95c**

Monday's Dress Goods Department

Offers, besides the unequaled and incomparable assortment of imported all-wool and silk-mixed novelty weaves, some extremely excellent values in the shape of DRESS GOODS AT HEAVILY REDUCED PRICES. You never saw the like—in quality at the price—so early in the season.

Dress Goods at 50c. Fabrics worth up to a dollar a yard will be offered Monday in this lot: 50-inch all-wool Covert Mixtures—50-inch all-wool Tweeds—50-inch all-wool Mixtures—46-inch all-wool Fancies—46-inch all-wool Illuminated Suitings—40-inch all-wool Plain Fabrics.

Dress Goods at 65c. Fabrics worth up to $1.25 a yard in this lot: 42-inch Fancy Silk and All-Wool Checks—44-inch all-wool Illuminated Novelties—52-inch all-wool Tuxedo Cloth in plain colors—42-inch all-wool German Novelties—42-inch all-wool Illuminated Serges.

Dress Goods at 85c. Fabrics worth up to $1.50 a yard in this lot: One lot imported plain all-wool Dress Fabrics, very desirable—46-inch all-wool Fancy Checks—46-inch all-wool Illuminated Serges—42-inch silk and wool Stripes.

Dress Goods at $1.00. Fabrics worth up to $1.50 a yard in this lot: Exceedingly meritorious—46-inch all-wool Illuminated French Novelties—42-inch silk and wool Novelties—50-inch all-wool hair-line Stripes—46-inch all-wool Illuminated Beige Mixtures—50-inch illuminated camel's hair Twills—50-inch Covert Mixtures—44-inch Fancy Suitings—46-inch German Novelties—52-inch double-faced Mixtures.

Black Dress Goods—Some choice values such as Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. alone offer:

Black Henriettas, 46 inch, all wool, 85c value	58c
Black French Serge, 50 inch, all wool, dollar value	68c
Black Satin Finish Henriettas, 46 inch, real value $1.15	75c
Black Nun's Serge, 56 inch, full $1.25 value	88c
Black English Novelties, 42 inch, wool and mohair, the new designs, worth $1.50	$1.00

Monday's Silks—There are new arrivals of the auction-bought Silks which created such a sensation last week—only at Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s.

French Gauffre Silk Crepes, The latest novelties in Moire, Cord, and Crepe effects, full 27 in. wide. A dollar is the right price, but Monday's price is **68c**

Fancy Evening Silks— In Satin, Taffeta, and Gros Grain grounds, newest styles in pompadour effects, a $2.50 grade of Silk, Monday 'for **$1.35**

Crystal Silks— Richest quality, imported to sell for $3 a yard, heavy cord, new shades, Monday's price **$1.18**

Figured India Silks— Self colored, in light shades and in the newest designs, 24 in. wide, worth $1.25, Monday's price **85c**

Plaid Silks— The new styles, every plaid conception now so popular and so pretty, Monday's price $1, 85c, and **75c**

Gros de Suez— A Lyons Silk, imported to sell at $2.25, fine quality Glace, Monday's price **$1.50**

Black Silks.

Black Satin Duchesse—The dollar grade—all silk—a big lot	58c
Black Gros Grain—Made to sell at $1.25—24 inches wide—a lovely dress silk at	88c
Black Crystal—Imported to retail at $2.00—heavy corded, fine quality	98c
Striped and Brocaded Satin Duchesse—All silk, fine quality, entirely new designs	98c

Silverware and Jewelry. All sorts of new arrivals, new ideas, latest novelties, are now displayed in this department. For Monday the prices out-do all previous concessions.

New designs in sterling silver Teaspoons, 60c and	50c
Cut Glass Mustard-Pots, Silver-plated Covers	58c
Sterling Silver Draining Spoons, bright and gold Bowls	$1.15
New designs in Sugar Shells, bright and gilt Bowls	$1.25
Sterling Silver Brownie Spoons	38c
Quadruple-plate Engraved Baking Dishes regular $4.50 value	$2.95
Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons, various styles	42c
Brownie Stick Pins, each	10c
Silver-plated mounted Side Combs, per pair	75c
Real Tortoise-Shell Hair Pins	95c
Sterling Silver Belt Pins	50c
Sterling Silver Hat Pins	50c
Sterling Silver Cuff Buttons, link or lever styles	75c

Pictures.

Will offer today an immense assortment of high art work in Pastels, Etchings, and Photogravures, worth $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00, elegantly framed, at, your choice from the gallery,

$2.00.

Toilet Articles.

TODAY'S SPECIALS.

Pinaud's and Lubin's Perfumes, all odors, regular 50c, per ounce	35c
Celluloid Hair Brushes and Mirrors, worth up to $2 each, today	$1.00
Celluloid Trinket Trays	50c and 75c
Solid back Hair Brushes, the dollar grade	50c
Extra quality large Bath Sponges	35c and 25c
Hudnut's Toilet Water, all odors	50c
Hudnut's Almond Meal	25c

Art Needlework.

We are daily opening and displaying new goods and beautiful articles in this department. Today's specials:

Artistic tinted Covers, fringes and embroidery silk to match—50c and	25c
Photo frames, with stamped covers for embroidering, complete	25c
Tinted Crepe Lambrequin Drapes, all shades, each	$2.00

Upholstery Goods, Beds and Bedding.

We continue to offer choice values in this department—seasonable and unmatchable bargains. Today:

Lace Curtains—

50 pairs Brussels—Value $6.50, for	$4.75
75 pairs Brussels—Value $10.00, for	$6.50
75 pairs Irish Point—Value $7.50, for	$5.00
100 pairs Irish Point—Value $10.00, for	$6.50
50 pairs Swiss Tambour—Value $5.00, for	$3.75
100 pairs Nottingham—Value $3.75, for	$2.50
75 pairs Nottingham—Value $5.00, for	$3.50
200 pairs Nottingham—Value $2.00, for	$1.25

Toilet Quilts— A Manufacturers' Sample Line of White and Colored Marseilles and Satin Quilts, somewhat soiled from handling, value $3.00 to $20.00, just now half price, **$1.50 to $10.00**

Tapestry and Chenille Curtains—

50 pairs Tapestry, fringed—Value $5.00, for	$3.75
75 pairs Tapestry, fringed—Value $7.50, for	$5.00
25 pairs Chenille—Value $7.50, for	$5.00
50 pairs Chenille—Value $12.00, for	$7.75
100 pairs Imported Turkish Chamber Curtains—Value $3.75, for	$1.65

Beds and Bedding— SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BRASS BEDS—At $35.00, $25.00, $22.50, and **$15.75**

Blankets—

100 pairs All Wool White Blankets, 6 pounds, 12-4, slightly soiled, reduced from $7.50 to	$4.39
75 pairs 11-4 White Wool Blankets, worth $5.00, reduced from	$3.75

Linens—On the Main Floor, South Aisle, we offer today most interesting bargains to housekeepers:

Full Bleached fine Damask, 71 inches wide, dollar grade for	75c
5-8 Bleached Napkins to match	$1.50
3-4 Bleached Napkins to match	$2.25
Fine Hemmed Damask Towels with 2 rows of drawn work—35c is the price—today	25c
Good sized hemstitched Huck Towels—should be 20c each—today	15c
Cream Bath Towels, 45 inches long	15c

Some elegant Irish Double Damask Table Cloths (the Napkins to match which have been all sold) will be closed out at greatly reduced prices.

"ZZ" Corsets are the newest, are the most satisfactory, the easiest, the shapeliest.

We have the exclusive sale in Chicago of the celebrated Foster's Kid Gloves.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Sale of Jewelry.

"Goods of standard quality—the best.
"Prices lower than quoted elsewhere.

Upon these lines—*just quoted*—our Jewelry Department was established and has grown to its present enviable position. . . . **We acccept this special sale as the best opportunity, since its organization, to call attention to our Jewelry Department,** and invite a comparison of it with any other in Chicago *or elsewhere.*

—In Solid Gold.

Fancy Sword Lace Pins—usually $3.00	95c
Scarf Pins—usually $1.75 each	$1.00
Cuff Pins—usually $1.50 pair	$1.00
Men's 14-k Collar Buttons—usually $1.50	$1.15
Children's Fancy Set Rings—usually $1.25	75c
Real Diamond and Doublet Cluster Rings, in three combinations—usually $10.00 each	$6.75

In Sterling Silver.

Umbrella Clasps and Book Marks, each	15c
Belt Pins, each	25c
Hat Pins, Key Tags, each	35c
Coat Hangers, Glove Hooks, usually 75c, each	40c
Nail Files, Shoe Hooks, each	45c
Belt Buckles	$1.50 and $1.00
Hair Brushes, new designs	$5.75
Hand Mirrors, usually $15 each	$11.75
Orange Spoons, Olive Spoons, Cream Ladles, etc., each	90c
Extra Heavy Table Spoons—each	$1.36

—In Fine Gold Plate.

Enameled Sword Hat Pins, reduced from $1.75 to	25c
Brooches and Neckchains—usually $2.00	95c
Enameled "Brownie" Stick Pins, each	6c

—In Silver Plated Novelties and Spoons.

Match Safes, Tablets, etc.—usually $1.50—each	95c
Folding Cups, Card Cases, etc.—usually $3.00—each	$1.50
Tea Spoons, extra plate, per set	75c
Dessert and Table Spoons, extra plate, per set	$1.45

—In Hair Ornaments.

Real Tortoise Shell Hair Pins—each	25c
Real Tortoise Shell Side Combs, per pair	35c
Sterling Silver Hair Pins—usually $2.50—each	$1.00

—In Fine Table Cutlery.

Stag Carving Sets, best steel—usually $3.75 set	$2.45
Pearl Handle Fruit Knives—usually $4.75 set	$3.00
Pearl Handle Dinner Knives—usually $7.50 set	$5.00
The "M. F. & Co. Special" Silver Plated Knives and Forks, set of 6 pieces	$1.45

—In Watches.

SPECIAL—Ladies' 14-k. Gold Filled Cases—Elgin or Waltham movement. **$9.75**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Dress Goods.

This season our especial effort in Dress Goods has been to meet every possible want—*for any priced fabric*—with so large a selection of designs, colorings, and weaves, *and at prices so reasonable* that inspection *must* lead to a purchase.

The display we make in Dress Goods is so extensive that it is necessary, to facilitate buying, to arrange the fabrics in sections as follows:

French Section—All the very latest, high-class novelties in Bourettes, Boucles, Billow Crepons, etc., etc.

German Section—Light-weight cheviots and silk and wool mixtures for early Fall street wear.

Scotch Section—Glenallen Tweeds, Trassack homespuns, Highland Cheviots, Clan Plaids, and Heather Mixtures, for traveling and street wear.

English Section—All popular wears for tailor-made gowns, Checks, Coverts, Vigereaux, Plaids, etc.

American Section—Sixteen large center tables are devoted to this production—The finest goods from the leading American Mills—*As Specimen Bargains in this Section we quote:*

150 pcs. 50-inch Novelty Dress Goods—*worth 75c*	60c
150 pcs. 50-inch Novelty Dress Goods—*worth $1 to $1.25*	75c
200 pcs. 50-inch Novelty Dress Goods—*worth $1.50*	$1.00

In Basement Salesroom we offer:

500 pcs. All-Wool Estimine Serges, Covert, Check Suitings, Basket Cloths, and Cheviots—46 to 50 inches	50c
100 pcs. Black and Blue Serge—plain and novelty weaves	35c
500 pcs. All-Wool French Beige—all the Fall colorings	25c
100 pcs. Imported Novelty BLACK GOODS	50c

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

191 AND 193 STATE STREET,

Importers and Manufacturers

(Highest Awards World's Fair on Furs.)

EVERYTHING IN

FURS

Hundreds of Fashionable Circle Astrakhan Capes, made from whole skins, no pieces, **$18.00** up. Hundreds of Coney Capes, **$12.00** up. Hundreds of China Seal Capes, **$20.00** up. Hundreds of Beaver Capes, **$40.00** up. Hundreds of Otter Capes, **$50.00** up. Hundreds of Marten Capes, **$50.00** up. Hundreds of Persian Lamb Capes, **$55.00** up. Hundreds of Seal Capes, **$75.00** up. Plenty of Mink Capes, **$35.00** up. SEAL SKIN, Persian Lamb, Otter Beaver, Astrakhan, and Mink Jackets, Coats, and Garments at equally low prices. It will pay intending purchasers to see us before investing one dollar in FURS.

NEW CATALOGUE READY ON APPLICATION—FREE.

KNOX World-Renowned **Hats** Absolutely Correct. Fall Styles Are Ready. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 191 to 193 State-st.

HAVE THE NEAREST **Tribune Branch Office** (SEE LIST) **TELEPHONE** —IN— **Your "Want Ads."** IT WILL SAVE YOU TIME.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

TO PUT A **"WANT AD."** —IN— **The Tribune,** GO TO THE NEAREST BRANCH OFFICE (SEE LIST). It will be sent in or telephoned for you.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Silks

Blacks and Lyons Novelties at a very great saving.

A magnificent display of FINEST LYONS NOVELTY SILKS in street and evening shades—*latest, choicest effects of these celebrated looms*—will be made in our Silk Departments today. Those who are familiar with the silk productions up to this date pronounce this the most brilliant, complete—*and, we believe, is the largest*—collection of LYONS SILKS brought to this country this season. The low prices can best be appreciated when the qualities are examined.

Note—The many exclusive and unique designs, which cannot be duplicated this season, urge and recommend that selections be made today if possible.

Wonderful Bargains in Black Silks.

OUR many varieties of Black Silks—comprising *all* plain and fancy weaves (*some not found elsewhere*) and *all* trustworthy qualities—make a stock which is beyond criticism and unequaled in Chicago *in completeness or low prices.* Following we quote one of the many rare bargains we are now offering in Black Silks:

35 pieces Black ONDINE CRYSTAL SILK in several styles—it is actually worth $2.00 ..... **87½c**

This is a particularly desirable fabric for any use which a Black Silk may be put, and at this price is an extraordinary bargain.

Fancy Silks and Evening Silks—These sections contain all the choicest ideas at *low popular prices—the very lowest.* We direct special attention to our large line of White Silks suitable for weddings.

Bargains in Inexpensive Silks.

We offer in the Basement Salesroom:

50 pcs. Glace Satin Vigilante, in a great variety of combinations—and well worth $1.00 yd., **50c yd.**
40 pcs. Glace Armures and Pointelle Faeta—worth $1.00, **75c yd.**
30 pcs. Satin Stripe Check Taffetas—worth $1.00, **65c.**
35 pcs. Glace Bengaline Crystal—worth $1.25, **75c.**
38 pcs. Black Figured Satin Duchesse and Gros Grain, with colored swivel effects—value $1.25, **75c.**
20 pcs. Colored Pekin Satin Stripe Gros Grain—a very desirable fabric for skirts, waists, etc.—$1.25 quality, **75c.**

The quantity of these bargains in inexpensive Silks is limited, but the variety is large and desirable—making a decided advantage in early selections.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Kid Gloves

Our 10th Great Semi-Annual Sale.

The enormous preparation necessary to make these semi-annual events the greatest of their kind in this country—and *which is possible only by the most extensive glove organization in America*—has this season been consummated under circumstances which may not be half so favorable again for years to come. *The many advantages which an unsettled European market presented to us now revert most beneficially to the purchasing public, inasmuch as*

We show more gloves, much better gloves, for less money than gloves have ever before been sold in this country.

Regular and Temporary Departments. We have prepared for the tremendous buying which immediately follows these announcements by providing duplicate departments in the most convenient places possible. . . . During this great sale gloves will be found in complete assortment in the following locations:

Regular Departments.	Temporary Departments.
Main Departments—1st floor, ANNEX, Washington-st. side.	ANNEX, 1st floor, near the court entrances.
Branch Departments—Basement Salesroom, State-st. front.	Main Building, 1st floor, main State-st. entrance.
Main Dept., Men's and Boys' Gloves—1st floor, north bldg.	Main Build'g, 1st floor, 8d aisle.
	Main Build'g, 2d floor, at head of main stairway

We Offer—Ladies' 4 large button dressed or undressed Kid Gloves—**85c.**
Ladies' 5-hook (Foster's patent) dressed or undressed Kid Gloves—**85c.**
Ladies' 4 large button French Kid (dressed) Gloves—**$1.15.**
Ladies' 8-button length Mousquetaire dressed and undressed Gloves—**$1.15.**
Ladies' 7-hook (Foster's patent) dressed Kid Gloves—**$1.15.**
Ladies' Street Gloves—pique sewn—4 horn buttons—English reds, brown, tans—**85c.**
Ladies' Street Gloves—pique sewn—4 horn or gilt buttons—English reds, brown, tan, black, navy, and green—**$1.00.**
Ladies' Pique Kid Gloves—4 horn patent buttons—English reds, brown, tan, black and dark, fancy assortments—**$1.25.**
Ladies' Street and Driving Gloves—pique sewn—4 horn buttons—new shades—**75c.**
Men's Street and Driving Gloves—dog skin and cape goat—1 patent button—English red, brown, and tan—**$1.00.**
Men's Pique Kid Gloves—2 patent buttons—English reds, brown, and tans—**$1.25.**
Men's Street Gloves (dogskin or cape) pique or cable sewn—1 and 2 patent buttons—**75c.**
Boys' Pique Kid Gloves—2 patent buttons—English reds, brown, and tans—**$1.00.**

We take pleasure in strongly recommending this as an opportunity in which to purchase—*at greatly reduced prices*—**the coming season's requirements.**

In a Pinch that's the fix of many a man's foot—with toes scrambled over one another and ball and sides compressed.

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co., Largest Shoe Makers in the United States.

is true—made to fit the human foot and does it. Both handsome and durable besides.

STREETER SELLS IT.

134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

NEW! NEW!

Always in Advance!

AREND'S DOUBLE KUMYSS.

The best food for invalids especially when the stomach is weak.

See ad. in Sunday's Tribune for particulars or, better, call at AREND'S DRUG STORE.

GLOVES—Fall Styles Ready. We are Sole Agents for P. CENTEMERI & CO. Best Gloves in the World. Every pair warranted. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 191 and 193 State-st. Mail orders promptly filled.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. 1. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50. ROUND TRIP $95 and $100. To Southampton (London), BREMEN

Sat.	Oct. 6, 10 am	Havel.	Tues., Oct. 16, 9 am
Tues.	Oct. 9, noon	Ems	Sat., Oct. 20, 9 am
Sat.	Oct. 13, 8 am	Aller	Tues., Oct. 23, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA. Fulda ..... Oct. 6, 10 am. Cabin rates from $60 upward. E. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 Fifth av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New York and Genoa, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Victoria, Oct. 16, 6:30 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Oct. 20, 10 a. m. for Genoa.
Wm. II., Oct. 27, 2 p. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Bismarck, Nov. 3, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Nov. 24, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Wm. II., Dec. 1, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Dec. 8, 1:30 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Dec. 13, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Jan. 5, 10 a. m., Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection at Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. L. and R. S. Imp. Mail Stmr.
For North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line.
Schulte & Co., Gen. Agts. | Bowling Green, N. Y.
E. Claussenius & Co. | 37 Broadway, N. Y.
90 Fifth-av. | 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Express Steamer Service. New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 tons. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Fürst Bismarck	Oct. 4	Columbia	Nov. 8
Columbia	Oct. 11	Augusta Victoria	Nov. 15

Hamburg-American Line Gen. Passage office: 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S SPECIAL SOUTH OF FRANCE and Italy tour, all expenses, 27 days, by S. S. "KAISER" from N. Y. Dec. 1. for Christmas in Rome." Program of "Gazes' Tours" Clark-st.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840. "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA." The New Twin Screw Steamships 600 feet long, 30,000 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA," 500 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast first-class passenger steamers. ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS. 6 HRS. 38 MIN. The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment. W. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—Saloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms. New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.

Anchoria	Oct. 6	Ethiopia	Oct. 20
City of Rome	Oct. 13	Furnessia	Oct. 27

Tickets for any amount issued at lowest rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 170-178 Jackson-st.

WINTER RESORTS"—BERMUDA, FLORIDA, West Indies, California, Mexico, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. "Gazes' Tours," 204 Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No other line.

Berlin	Oct. 3, 11 am	Paris	Oct. 10
New York	Oct. 10, 11 am	Berlin	Oct. 17

AND PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Lord Gough, Oct. 6, 7 pm | Southwark, Oct. 20, 7 pm. Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Short and direct route to the Continent.

Noordland	Oct. 3, 8:30 am	Friesland	Oct. 17
Westland	Oct. 10, 1:30 pm	Rhynland	Oct. 24

PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP. Every alternate Saturday. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS. EVERY SATURDAY. Company's entire fleet composed of new and express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week: no crossing of Channel, no landing by tender or steamport. MAURICE M. DONNET, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—Two trips daily for Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. Daily exc. Sat. for Ludington and Manistee. Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee at 7 p. m. For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m., Sunday excepted. For Green Bay, Wednesday at 5 and Saturday at 7 p. m. For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

WILLIAMS LINE FOR ST. JOSEPH. Foot of O'Connor's dock, foot of Michigan-st., except Saturday and Sunday, at 9 p. m. Sunday at 11:30 p. m. Leave St. Joseph daily except Sunday at 9 p. m.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of HONEST MADE, Fine and Medium Furniture in Chicago. Upholstery, Best Quality Curled Hair, etc. Get prices everywhere, then call and be convinced that our prices are LOWEST. CLASS FURNITURE.

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